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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th June	Kleist	Troops only
20th June	Novara*	6452
22nd June	Morvada†	8132
26th June	Delta	8089
3rd July	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not good very passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
15th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
10th June	Saxdra	Kar chi and P. Gulf.
14th June	Limpa	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
17th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenshin Maru	G. Hidashima	4172	4th June	15th June
Kasuga-ya Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4952	2nd July	13th July

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allies Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Suez Maru	D. Imasumi	4th June	20th June
Asuca Maru	K. Tsuji	26th "	30th "
Indus Maru	S. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building,
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Post Bok No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
14TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 450.
2nd Class Rs. 300.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
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REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
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Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
E. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re 1 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
D. B. BANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rue de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SHKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,709	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
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SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tortaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL	...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20	...	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCH.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaikh Mamon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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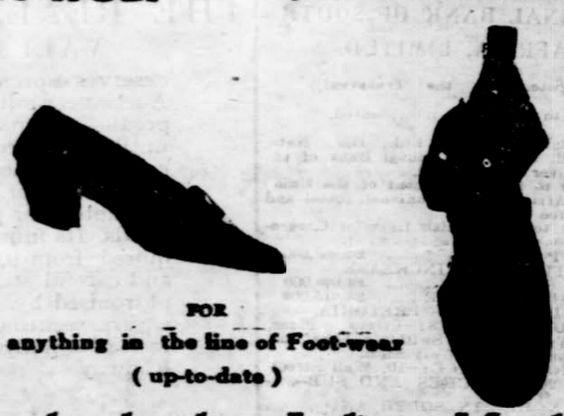

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Mill Belting, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	5	4	Marching Boots	14	0
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
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" Call Bell 3 inches ...	6	0	0
" " 3½ " ..	7	0	0
" " 4 " ..	8	0	0
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Bates Numbering Machine ..	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz. ..	4	8	0
Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, doz...	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz...	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 ... doz. ..	12	0	0

Samples & Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking artistically done.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road,

Tel. No. 4564 BOMBAY.

"I visited the Tea Gardens of Messrs C. I. Brothers at Nilgiris, and drank a cup of tea there. I found it the best I ever drank. I recommend their tea to all my friends." So says Mr. D. Bulsara, the tea specialist.

Can be had in ¼, 1 lb, & 5 lb. canisters.

A trial will convince you

To be had from:—

C. I. Brothers,

BOMBAY, No. 14, DADAR.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Is THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited or goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4.	Require	
Sollo	"	14-4 "
Kentmere	"	14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz.	"	1-8.

Solio Postcards.

Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.

Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

ELECTRIC FANS

IXTURES

METALLIC

LAMPS

CCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

SUMNUM SUREMA, Fort, BOMBAY.

"INCARNATIONS NOT 10 NOR 24"

This is an English Book.

You can get it even post free.

Write a card to-day to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Post.

BOMBAY 2.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Odman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain, for quick relief—mighty quick)

Rs. 1-4-0 post free

Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.

43 St. Meman St. Market, BOMBAY

MARBLE

STATUES BUSTS FOUNTAINS PILLARS VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Garden prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

(opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

NEW LIFE NEW VIGOUR RESTORES NEW VITALITY NEW NERVE FORCE

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co.'s

French Pills

POWERFUL NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE

FOR LOST VIGOUR & VITALITY.

LITERATURE FREE PRICE Re 1/4.

SOLE AGENTS:—

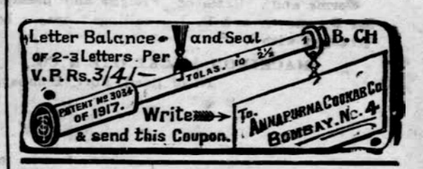
THE ALL-INDIA M.O. BUREAU.

87 UP. CIRCULAR RD. CALCUTTA.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,

66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE

Because

FAITHFUL

The Star

SEALING WAX

Please ask your Stationer for it.

Sole Agents:

N. Lallubhai & Co.,

13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

(This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.)

The Indo-Foreign Trading & Industrial Company, Limited.

(Registered Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Present issue 25,000 Ordinary Shares.

On the said Shares there will be payable :—

Rs. **5** per Share on Application.

Rs. **10** per Share on Allotment.

and the balance will be called as and when required in instalments not exceeding Rs. 20 per Share and at intervals of not less than 3 months after allotment or previous calls.

DIRECTORS :

1. HORMASJI CAWASJI DINSHAW, Esq., M. V. O., O.B.E., Messrs. CAWASJI DINSHAW AND BROS., Mill Agents and Merchants, Medows Street, Bombay.
2. N. G. HUNT, Esq., Partner, MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON and Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.
3. I. DAVID, Esq., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
4. KEDARMAL BHURAMAL, Esq., Proprietor, MESSRS. GOOLABRAI KEDARMAL, Bankers and Merchants, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
5. MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI, Esq., Merchant, Kuduck, Bombay.
6. MAGANLAL CALLIANJEE, Esq., Mill Agent and Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay.
7. M. M. SHIRGAONKAR, Esq., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay.
8. JEEJEEBHOY BURJORJI JASSAWALLA, Esq., B.A. LL.B., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay, (*Ex-officio.*)

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. PAYNE AND Co., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA AND Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. FRAMROZE R. MERCHANT AND Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. MAGANLAL SHIRGAONKAR JASSAWALLA & Co., Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

SHRI KRISHNA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed with the object set out in the Memorandum of Association and particularly

(*a*) With a view to develop the export and import trade in India, viz., the import of piece-goods, silks, yarns, hardware, chemicals and dyes, electrical appliances, metals, machinery and general merchandise, from China, Japan, United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and other Countries and the export and re-exportation of cotton, cotton waste, wool, yarns, piece-goods, oil seeds, sugar, hardware, and other raw and finished products to Europe, America, China, Japan, Egypt, Persian Gulf, East Africa and Straits Settlements.

(*b*) With a view to start industries such as the establishment and working of

1. Oil Mills,
2. Flour Mills,
3. Cotton, Ginning & Pressing Factories,
4. Chemical Works,
5. Sugar Refineries,
6. Tanneries,
7. Brick & Tile Works
8. Paper Mills,
9. Workshops,
10. Ice Factories,
11. Mining,

and such other works and industries as the directors may decide upon as profitable undertakings.

The Company will also open branch offices in various industrial centres of India.

The promoters have already formed valued connections in China, Japan, America, Europe and other countries and the Company will be in a position to start work as soon as the necessary formalities have been gone through.

The promoters of the Company have also secured Agencies from important manufacturers abroad, the benefit of which Agencies will be transferred to the Company without any consideration as soon as the Company starts business.

It may be mentioned that India's foreign trade alone amounted to the sum of Rs. 275 crores in the year 1918 and it is therefore evident that the scope for such a Company has enormous possibilities.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 10 per cent. of the authorised capital.

The following agreement is to be entered into :—

An agreement between the Company and Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. whereby Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. are appointed Agents of the Company from the date of the registration of the Company on the terms mentioned in the draft annexed to the Articles of Association.

The Articles of Association provide that the Qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company and the remuneration of the directors is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 75 for each meeting attended by him.

The firm of Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. are entitled to have two nominees on the directorate of the Company, such nominee and their successors in office shall be called ex-officio directors and ex-officio directors will be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. and shall not be bound to retire by rotation.

All preliminary expenses down to and including the day on which the Company is entitled to commence business which are estiamted at Rs. 15,000 will be paid by the Company.

The directors are authorised to pay commission not exceeding 3 per cent. on the sale of shares.

The nature of the interest of all the Directors is that they may become intitled to commission on such shares as may be subscribed through them. The nature of the further interest of Messrs. Maganlal Callanjee, M. M. Shirgaonkar and Jeejeebhoy Burjorji Jassawalla is that they being partners in the firm of Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. are entitled to a share in the remuneration payable to Messrs. Maganlal Shirgaonkar Jassawalla and Co. under the aforesaid agency agreement.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers is attached hereto and forms part of it.

A draft of the abovementioned agreement and the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the office of the Solicitors of the Company at any time during business hours.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's Agents, Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company's Agents, Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Bombay, the 10th day of May 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"OX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORRIES.

OVERLAND "4" brand new with standard equipment. Immediate delivery. Apply sharp Box 677, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1471

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ABDUL GAFAR KHAN Contractor wants to see and communicate to the Cashier of the original B. Sakaram & Co., House Agents. Please write or see him at SITARAM BUILDING, Masan Tank. 1409

MOTOR and GARRY COVERS Khaki and waterproof and Peons' complete dress suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI and Co., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building Bombay, 2 1488

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN VENUS LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE now re-opened students enrolled daily for Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteway. 1511

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 89, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED AT ONCE—An Experienced TYPIST. Apply ARMY NAVY STORES. 1512

WANTED—Marathi knowing TEACHERS Matriculate or School Final, for a local High School. Apply stating terms to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1524

WANTED—A CUSTOM CLERK well experienced in Import clearance. Apply Box No. 672, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1432

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. J. SAYANI, 81, Nishanpada Road, P. O. 9, Bombay. 1412

WANTED.—Junior MATRICULATED CLERKS in a well known English Firm, good prospects, apply to Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1489

WANTED—B. A. or B. Sc. (Sans, Mathem, Science). Apply CORONATION HIGH SCHOOL, Nadiad, stating least salary wanted, other terms. 1498

WANTED—TEACHERS Matric and P.E. for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to P. LAKHIA, Chairman, Birla High School, Committee, Dhandhuka. 1428

WANTED—GUJRATI HINDU experienced CASHIER knowing Book-keeping Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp Box No. 689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1495

WANTED.—Experienced MOTOR LORRY DRIVER, thoroughly understanding motor mechanism. Apply or see personally with certificates at WALLACE FLOUR MILL, Chikalwadi, Tardeo at 4-0 p.m. 1467

ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati pacca Nama, Typing and Correspondence with a knowledge of Hindi speaking. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 65 per month. 3 years' agreement. Apply Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1398

WANTED.—Competent SUPERVISORS of Crockery and Glassware for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Liberal salary to really competent men. Only those having experience of hotel business should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1508

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED to know that SHORTHAND (EASY and QUICK METHOD) TYPEWRITING ACCOUNTANCY ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CORRESPONDENCE taught within 2 months. Service guaranteed. Enrolment for L. C. C. from 10 June. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 1515

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English and Mathematics for the post of First Assistant teacher in Victoria High School, Barwani State C. I. Salary Rs. 80 rising to 75. Apply sharp to PANDIT GOVIND & CO., Bhargava Superintendent, State Education, Barwani C. I. 1491

SITUATION WANTED.

AN Educated man wants to join any good business with capital of Rs. 30,000. Write fully Box No. 683, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1520

WANTED

WANTED.—TENDER for making pacca metal road at Jamna Flour Mill. Apply for particulars or see personally at WALLACE FLOUR MILL, CO., Chikalwadi Tardeo at 4-0 p.m. 1468

WANTED—2 CANVASSING AGENTS, pay Rs. 35, plus 15 per cent. commission. Agreement 3 years. Apply sharp Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1397

WANTED—INVESTORS and CAPITALISTS to join in an agency of a Limited Company (object to open Swadeshi Stores and develop old and new Industries) who can invest Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 or more in shares shall get part in the agency. The company will begin to work in a month or two. Apply sharp to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1513

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for genuine buyers of land in Kalyan. Plots situated on a most prominent public road. For full particulars apply to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1485

FOR SALE.—8 10 12' Brand New Lathes One 48" Radial Drilling Machine. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1523

FOR SALE—Some new CYCLES of sample, retail at wholesale price Rs. 125, M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort, New DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort, near Bank of Bombay. 1464

PORTLAND "HAND" Brand Cement for Building Contractors, Railways, etc., per s.s. NIRVANA. Also Pegamoid imitation Leather Cloth for Motor and Carriage Body Builders, apply for prices, etc., to the IMPORTERS KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel: EAGLE-BOMBAY. 1497

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,... ...	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New building at 8th Camatipura for Hindoos. Flats containing 3 rooms, bath and W. C. Apply to H. P. ARAJANVALA, New Cooper B. Grant Road. 1490

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Mulji Jaitha Market, Dharmraj Gali. 1489

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with Billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeans. Walkeshwar. 13

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Policy Holders and other constituents of the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore that Messrs. Balkrishna Brothers, and Thakur Mool Singh Merchants and Agents, Jarivala Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4 have been appointed our Chief Agents for Bombay. All concerned should communicate with them.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.., Lahore.
1435

KIMJI DAYAL MEMORIAL FUND.

A certain number of monthly scholarships of Rs. 20 each, half of which are reserved for Lohanas, are to be granted to poor deserving students for HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION Applications to be addressed to either of the undersigned.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
3, Wallace Street, Fort.
VASSANJI JIWANDAS.
60, Broach Street, Danabunder.
1469

THE BURMAH OIL COY. LD.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COY., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Agencies of the above Companies to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1463

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REWARD OF RS. 150.

OUR servant BALDEV UPADHYA, a Bhayya by caste, aged 30, who is black in colour, and has two front teeth fitted with gold nails, has disappeared with Rs. 4,802-15 on the evening of FRIDAY the 4th June 1920. The finder will be rewarded Rs. 150. Please write to

SUKHARAM KRISHANA,
Raichurkar,
No. 96, Dady Seth Agiary Lane,
Bombay.
1486

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., DD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Bamankua Manganese Coy. Ltd., from Taj Building, Wallace Street, Bombay, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1462

NOTICE.

WANTED—One MISTRY, 8 BLACKSMITHS and one COPPERSMITH, accustomed to the Locomotive smithy works. Rate—Mistry Rs. 2-8-0 per day, Blacksmiths and coppersmith Rs. 2 per day to each. Apply to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, stating qualifications. 1492

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LD. (ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Eastern Chemical Coy., Ld. (England), from Taj Building, Wallace Street, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
1461

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1460

MYSORE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSTRACT of the Notification calling for tenders for Bengal Steam coal for the Krishnaraja Sagara.

The attention of the public is invited to page 292 of Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 13th May, 1920, wherein notice calling for tenders for the supply of Bengal Steam Coal for the use of Krishnaraja Sagara Works, North and South Banks, is published.

K. KRISHNA IYENGAR,
Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation.
1479

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.
1365

NOTICE.

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

RE. ALLOTMENT MONEY.

THE AGENTS beg to inform the Allottees of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., that the date for receiving allotment money has been extended to 15th June, 1920 and that they are requested to pay the allotment money in our office at 305, Hornby Road, Fort, as early as possible.

DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
380

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Principal for the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore. Practical knowledge and teaching experience essential. American or English education and training will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to RAI BAHADUR GANGA RAM, C.I.E., M.V.O., Lower Mall, Lahore. 1436

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 3/3541 in respect of 10 shares of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Nagindas Khimchand, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
1525

WANTED.

A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50-2-75 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance for the post of Head Surveyor of Parwangi Department of the Poona City Municipality. Only experienced hands should send their applications with testimonials before 15th of June 1920.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona Municipal Office.
4th June, 1920. 1517

NOTICE,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between Mr. T. D. Kapadia and myself, who carried on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, at 44, Tamarind Lane in Bombay, under the name of T. D. Kapadia and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from 1st June, 1920, from which date I have been carrying on the same business my own name at Alice Building, Hornby Road.

J. M. HIRAMANEK,
Dated this 8th day of June, 1920. 1514

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and transacting such business as under the provisions of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
1226 Agents.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 15th June to Tuesday 29th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June, 1920. 1527

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 75-M of 1920.
INDIA—WEST COAST.
Bombay Harbour.
Directions for Steam Vessels Entering the Port of Bombay.

Steam Vessels of any draft entering Bombay Harbour either by day or night should experience no difficulties although the Pilot Schooner has been brought in from her original station and is now anchored off Sunk Rock, they should attempt always to make the Bombay Floating Light moored in the fairway (Lat. 18 deg. 50 ft. N., Long. 72 deg. 44 ft. 30 in. E.) thence steer a course to bring Prongs Reef Buoy in transit with Sunk Rock at a distance of not less than one mile, then the course should be altered direct for the Pilot Schooner or one mile east of Sunk Rock. During the Monsoon when the weather may be such as to make it difficult for the Mariner to distinguish the more conspicuous marks or during the cold weather months when great smoke haze lies over the town and surrounding country, the best time to make the Port is an hour before sunrise, the lights then being visible will enable the Mariner to obtain an accurate position, and it should be remembered that the Light Vessel is fitted with a submarine bell, also that both Prongs Reef and Thull Shoal are marked by Gas Buoys.

2. Pilotage is compulsory, no vessel is allowed to proceed north of Sunk Rock; Naval Ships, Royal Indian Marine Ships and other Government Vessels being exempted. All vessels making the Port should show their nationality and name to Prongs Light House as soon as possible on which Light House a Watch is kept night and day.

Charts affected. No. 655, Port of Bombay.
,, 2621, Bombay Harbour.
,, 737, Arnala Island to Kundari Island.
Publication ... West Cost of India Pilot, 1909, page 215.
Authority ... The Port Officer, Bombay, dated 26th May 1920.

R. I. M. Dockyard:
Bombay, 29th May 1920.
EDWARD J. HEADLAM,
Captain, R.I.M.,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
[Copies of this Notice can be obtained on application at the Port Office Bombay.]
1509

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RS. 5,000 REWARD.

MY son, Mr. PESTONJI KHOSHRU BANAJI, 27 years old, strong in constitution, tall in stature has mysteriously disappeared while returning by motor car from "The Alliance Oil Mills" at Belvedre Road, to his residence at Laburnum Road on the evening of Monday, 31st May, 1920, at about 8-30 p.m. and has not been heard of since. He had a large amount in cash with him and there is reason to believe him to have been the victim of some foul play. Any person giving satisfactory information as to his whereabouts will be given Rs. 5,000 as reward.

KHOSHRU N. BANAJI,
Aloo Villa,
Laburnum Road, 1481

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—Two pacca built Godowns, recently completed at the corner of Reay Road and Sewree Road Kala Chowky, capacity about 3,000 sq. ft. each on Main Road, most suitable for cotton storage.

For further particulars apply sharp between 3—5 p.m.

Address:—No. 2, Custom House Road, Fort.
JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.
1503

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Limited, are hereby informed that the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 8th instant will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1920, at 12 noon, at the Hall of the Association.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA.
(Sd.) DULERAI VANECHAND DESAI.
Honorary Secretaries.
1521

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from 12th June, 1920, and that all Deeds of Transfer with the relative Documents of Title will be accepted by the Company for registration on week days between 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and on SATURDAYS between 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & Co.,
Agents.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1570

WANTED.

BY the Poona City Municipality, for fixing regular lines of streets under Section 91-A, of the District Municipal Act, two Surveyors for five months, consolidated salary Rs. 75 to 100 according to qualification and four assistants for the same period on salary from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. Selected candidates must join on 1st July, 1920. Last date of sending applications 15th June, 1920. The work may be given on piecework or contract basis to properly qualified persons. Particulars from S. R. GHAGWAT, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality. 1507

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. M. D'SOUZA, of Bandra Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to FATEH MAHOMED SHER MAHOMED and the said Fateh Mahomed Sher Mahomed has contracted to sell the same to our client MAHOMED ESSAK HAJI ABDULLA. All persons having any claim, against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Bandra Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement 4,000 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 197 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of the Vendor—on the South by the property of Pundole and Government land, on the West by the property of Mr. DeSouza and on the North by the Cana Road.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1505

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESHAVLAL VALLUBHJI has contracted to sell to our client KHIRATILAL NAVAL KISHORE and SUNDER LAL BUNJEE LAL, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be comprised without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of nine hundred and six square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 36 of the Gamdevi estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hansraj Damoder on the South-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the South-West by Laburnam Road and on the North-West by Harvey Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 7323, 7324, 7325 and 7327 is with the dimensions and abuttals thereof together with the private residential flats standing thereon consising of two semi detached buildings each of a ground and two upper floors and a ground floor motor shed which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775 and 2776 (1), 2776 (2), Street Nos. 2-3-6 and 6-a.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1920.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1506

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATIZABOO, widow of Abdulhussein Kamrudin, SALLEYBHOY ABDULHUSSEIN, HOOSEINABAI, daughter of Abdulhussein Kamruddin and wife of Abdul Kayum Kasamji, KHATIZABAI, daughter of Abdulhussein Kamrudin and wife of Fatehalli Malakbhai, FATMABAI, daughter of the said Abdulhussein Kamrudin and wife of Ahmedalli Mulla Esmailji a minor by her guardian the said Ahmedalli Mulla Esmailji appointed by the High Court of Bombay by an Order dated 6th February, 1920, and Sugrabai, Mariambai and Aminabai daughters of the said Abdulhussein Kamrudin all minors by the said Salleybhoy Abdulhussein their guardian appointed by the High Court of Bombay by an Order, dated the 6th of February, 1920, of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the freehold tenure the Foras rent in respect whereof has been redeemed together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and building standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Falkland Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,235 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 432, 449, 469 and 470, New No. 13943, Old Survey Nos. 40—33 and 41 and New Survey No. 1/6972 and assessed by the Municipality formerly under E Ward Nos. 2595 to 2597 and 2598 to 2601 Street Nos. 394, 1—3, and 4—7 and now under D Ward No. 4302 at 4305 and 4306—4308 and E Ward Nos. 2595 at 2597 and 2598—2600 and Street Nos. 394, 1 at 3, and 4, 6, and bounded, on the East by the property of Bai Rehmetbai, widow, of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, West by the property of Shri Govardhan Lalji and Girdharlal Lalji Maharaj, North by the said Falkland Road and South by the properties of the Trustees of Jackeria Jamate Suleman.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & COMPANY.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1507

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai DHAKLIBAI, widow of Sitaram Vishnu Sukthanker and daughter of the late Mr. SHANTARAM NARAYAN a landed proprietor of the Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD, an Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, residing at Kandewady outside the Fort of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant and 2. BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTHANKER, an attorney of the High Court of Bombay, residing at Carnac Road and Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1534

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Sunderji Kallianji, of Veraval in Kathiawar Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, in the service of Messrs. Meghji Jugjiwan at Bombay .....Deceased.

RAJCOOVERBAI, Widow of Soonderji Kallianji, of Veraval, in Kathiwar Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 26th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys
1529

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. M. D'SOUZA of Bandra Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to RATANSI TEJU and the said Ratansi Teju has contracted to sell the same to our client MAHOMED ESSAK HAJI ABDULLA. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bandra Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Thana District, counting by admeasurement 5,529 square yards or thereabout being the western portion of the plot bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 197 A and which piece of land agreed to be sold is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the remaining portion of the said plot belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the West by the Khoja Sanitarium on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the land of Karim Nanji.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1504

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office in 14-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kandivlee near the Railway Station in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Registration District of Thana, admeasuring (3,587) three thousand five hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, together with two bungalows, well, trees, etc., standing thereon, bearing Survey No. 67 Pot Nos. 3-4-12-14-15 (but the survey is not accepted by the Khote) and Dhep Number 4, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or about the East by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the West by a three feet wide passage and beyond that by the land of Mr. Sobhani and on or towards the North and South by the land of Mr. Marke.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1920.

MEHTA LALJEE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
14-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1535

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIA, widow of Gustin Francis DeSouza, SIGYLL, widow of Antone Gustin DeSouza, AVELINO GUSTIN DESOUZA and IGNACIO GUSTIN DESOUZA, all of Santa Cruz, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 14 and 16, Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the structure and the well standing thereon, situate near Wagha's Oart at Santa Cruz, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 11,500 square yards or thereabouts known as Plots 4, 15 and 16 in the Town Planning Scheme, Santa Cruz, No. 1, forming part of Survey No. 51, Pot No. 5 and Falni No. 5, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by Public Road, on or towards the North by the land of Sadashiv Wagh and on or towards the South by the land of Burjorji Pavri, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Bombay, dated this 8th day of June, 1920.

MEHTA LALJEE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1528

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KASTURCHAND GULABCHAND GHANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel (formerly consisting of two pieces or parcels) of Foras land or ground situate at Bapty Road, Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay and the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, together with the buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bills three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, but according to actual measurement three thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 163 and 420, 421, 432, 449, 460 and 470, Collector's New Nos. 13672 and A3/13925, 13926, 13938, 14012 and 14026, Old Survey No. 55 and New Survey Nos. 1/6936 and 1/6935, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2465, 2466, 2467 (1), 2467 (2), 2467 (3), 2469, 2470 and 2471 and Street Nos. 1, 1a, 229 231, 233, 233a, 233b and 237, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the Trust property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property of Sarafally Mamooji, on or towards the West partly by the vacant land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and partly by the property formerly belonging to the East India Flour Mills and now belonging to Essaji Taibhoy, on or towards the North by the property of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South by the said Bapty Road.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1539

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CANARA GOUD SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LIMITED, having its office at Girgaum, without the Fort, Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All these pieces of Government land admeasuring in area 33¼ gunthas being equivalent to 4,275 square yards or thereabouts thereon situate at Khar Road, Bandra, in the District of Salsette, within the Collectorate of Thana Registration Sub-district of Bandra and bearing the following Survey and Pot Nos, containing the following area and bounded as follows:—

Pot No. 1, Survey No. 74, Pot No. 2, Area 2 gunthas or 303 square yards. Boundaries—On the East by Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1. On the West by Survey No. 74 Pot No. 4. On the South by S. No. 74 Pot No. 2. On the North Survey No. 7 Pot No. 3.

Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Survey No. 74, Pot No. 4, Area 31¼ gunthas. Boundaries—On the East by Survey No. 75 Pot No. 5 and Survey No. 74 Pot No. 2. On the West by Survey No. 74 Pot Nos. 7 8 and 9 and by land out of Survey No. 74 Pot No. 4. On the South by Survey No. 74 Pot No. 3. On the North by Survey No. 74 Pot No. 3.

Dated this day of June, 1920.

PANDIA and Co.,
1532 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Roads, fronting the New 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road, now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING MATERIALS, belonging to the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., at Medows Street, Fort, lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co.

Under instructions from the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th June sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building situate at Medows Street, Fort lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co. and Messrs. M. Freedoon and Co., bearing Street No. 117. Ward A. Ward No. 1120.

N.B.—The front fittings and front doors are not the property of the Bank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HYPO-SULPHITE OF SODA AND ASBESTOS MILL BOARDS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Offices, concerned:—

6 casks Hypo-Sulphite of Soda.
3 cases about 296 lbs. Asbestos Mill Boards damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI FLANNEL.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. C. Pestanji and Keshavlal:—

2 cases Khaki Flannel.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred landau by Kesterton.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred glass-fronted brougham,
1 handsome strong bay arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 14-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, German make Adler car, with bosch magnets, zenith carburetor recently overhauled, in good working order.

The property of a European gentleman leaving Bombay.

1 English built canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by J. A. Lawton and Co. Liverpool and Castor London, with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned.

One case one electric motor 20 H P A C current 460 volts 50 cycle 3 speed 1000 R P M made by G F Co New York.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electro-Plate, Wares, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian, Glasswares and a Rich Garden.

Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. N. M. Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 12th, and SUNDAY the 13th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Lily", Cumballa Hill, opposite the Petit Sanatorium, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, rich silk-lined tapestry lady's chairs, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, sweet-toned cottage piano, electric chandelliers, very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, mattresses, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-olated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, etc., etc.

The gardens plants will be sold after the furnitures.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

89, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort, Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner, and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas easy chairs, sweet-toned, Hamilton's Cottage piano, "Miller" and "Dann" safes with stands, handsome cabinets rich carved pictures, velo phone with 75 selected records, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of W. C. Balton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 800 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Attaram Moolchand, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchases:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed Reza Bushiri:—

Ex. s. s. "Ischia."

F. F. C. and Co., Ltd., 500 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 150

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mirza Mahmood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi.

Ex. s. s. "Ischia."

F. F. C and Co, Ltd., 300 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 150.

Goods are lying in the Bonded Warehouses and will be sold on Delivery orders.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GRAHAM'S BLACK SHAWLS.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Eliahoo Reuben Moualim.

Ex. s. s. "City of Exeter."

B K 19 W F 711/13.

3 Bales each 100 dozen Grahman's Black Shawls, No. 500.

The Bales are lying in the Bonded Warehouse and will be sold on delivery order.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 95, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4998.

AUCTION SALE of Doors and Windows, Pipe Screwing Machine, 3 Vertical Boilers, Tanks, 2 Ice Making Plants, Monkies, 2 Coil, Wire Rope, 1 Press Frame Saws of sizes, Wire Matting, Twist Drills, Carpenter Tools, of Sorts, Hinges, Handles, Spanners, Screw Drivers, Kitsen Lamp, Fittings, etc. Screw Jacks, Hammers of Sorts, Crow Bars, Boring Bars, Bolts and Nuts of Sorts, Mild Steel Bars, Washers and Rivets, Pulley Blocks of sizes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales, Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 9th June 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hajee Bunder Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Bombay Port Trust Docks manager Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June 1920 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following:—

Toilet soaps, steel blocks, tin plates, Medicine, Old copper, half silk piece goods, Steel plates, Antimony, Copra, Glassware Earthenware, Planks, Sugar, Merchandise, Galvd. wire Beer, Tea, Earthenpots, Steel hoops; Loaf Sugar; Cotton, Sago, Gingilly seeds; Lanetrns, Razor blades, White Colour, Gum, Razin, Biscuits, Razin; Envelopes; Kissmiss; Empty soda bottles, Toys, Slates, Tiles, Paint, Brandy, C. P. Goods Bolts and Nuts; Fish Plates, Iron Bars, Provisions, Carpets, Figs, Angle iron, Leather cut pieces, Tarpaulin, G. Sheets, Potatoes starch, C. I. pipes, machinery, Cigarette papers Rubber Tubing Buttons, Nails, Gin, Old Clothes, Papers, Fluid, Blacking, Hardware, Saimon; Cycles, Stationery, Crockery, old Newspapers Hoop iron, Corks, Lime Juice, Oilmen Stores, Cement steel bars, plated and chain, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munition, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Timber Yard at Hay Bunder near Reay Road Bridge Maragon a large quantity of first class timber including Tongued and Grooved Pine ceiling boards, Teak scant lings, Planks, Battens, Jungle wood of all kinds, Malbar hard wood, Oregone Pine, Black-wood a very large selection of Bamboos, suitable for building purposes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1920 at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at Samuel Street, Khoja Mohalla next to M/s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the rick of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Tricumdas, Damjee the following goods:—

Ex. s. s. "Ganges Maru."

25 Cases Japanese Refined Camphor 1/160 oz tablets (320 packets of 3/16 lbs. in each case.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 CASES AMERICAN TIN PLATES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1920 at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Wadi Bunder in Duty Paid Warehouse No. 2 by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Rasoolbhoy, Esmailjee the following goods:—

1,000 Cases American Tin Plates each case containing 112 sheets weighing 100 lbs. size 14" x 20".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will ge required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIAMOND RING.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Messrs. Hirachand Khabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Ali bin Ebrahim Jayam.

1 Diamond Ring (Diamond wg. about 8½ ratee).

The ring will be on view on the day of Auction.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE, FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Attaram Moolchand, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchases:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed Reza Bushiri:—

Ex. s. s. "Ischia."

F. F. C. and Co., Ltd., 500 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 150

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mirza Mahmood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi.

Ex. s. s. "Ischia."

F. F. C and Co, Ltd., 300 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 150.

Goods are lying in the Bonded Warehouses and will be sold on Delivery orders.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GRAHAM'S BLACK SHAWLS.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Eliahoo Reuben Moualim.

Ex. s. s. "City of Exeter."

B K 19 W F 711/13.

3 Bales each 100 dozen Grahman's Black Shawls, No. 500.

The Bales are lying in the Bonded Warehouse and will be sold on delivery order.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF STAMPS, COINS, OLD CHINA, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sales Rooms the following:—

A collection of old stamps mostly comprising sets of Mauritius, Ceylon (near stamps) Newzeland, Natal, Sumi, Finland etc.

A collection of old Currency Notes of Asiatic Banking Corporation of Kandy Ceylon.

A collection of old Copper coins of Indian, Cutch and Portugese states.

A small lot of Canton bowls and cups and saucers.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Intending buyers of stamps are referred to Gibbons Catelogue of 1917 for the following numbers for valuation of Mauritius stamps. Nos. 117, 118, 120, 120a, 121, 121a, 121b, 122, 122a, 122b, 122c, 123, 124, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 188, 252, 92, 283, 93a, b, c, d, 256a, b.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 cases canned meats; 12 cases cocoa powder and 9 cases canned Food stuffs.

By order of the Bank concerned.

No. 1/14: 14 cases Electric "Master" Batteries and Lanterns by the United Battery Corporation.

By order of Messrs. E. A. Thanawalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. P. Mody and Co.

E. A. 110 T. Co.—No. 1/5: 5 cases each 20 dozen sets of Japanese lacquered boxes.

On account of the concerned.

18 pieces second-hand Typewriter:—Franklin, Emerson, Underwood, and Remington.

Miscellaneous:—5 Military camp tents, with poles, 5 military riding saddles, Perambulators, Baby iron coats, glass doors, show cupboards, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Last Three Episodes of
THE BLACK SECRET
featuring
Pearl White

EPISODE 13th — The Wings of Mystery
" 14th — The Hidden Way
" 15th — The Secret Host

PATHE GAZETTE
News from everywhere.

Time:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee:—Sat. & Sun. and Bank Holidays, 3-30 and 5-45 p.m.

COMING
BOUND AND GAGGED
OR
Around the World on Nothing
featuring
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Aurtol

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Laughingest Screen Comedy of the Year.

TOMMY ATKINS IN BERLIN
OR
"YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN"

Six reels of Smashing Comedy, beautiful bathing belles, wild burlesque, striking beauty, hair-raising thrills and wonderful girls.

MACK SENNET'S BATHING BELLES
-th-o-s-e d-a-in-ty M-a-i-d-e-n-s
whose wholesome Capers have delighted millions on the Screen.

PATHE'S PICTORIAL — The latest Invention of the Cinema
"AROUND THE TOWN" — The Latest Film Novelty

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY
In Repertoire

To-day Wed., June 9th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
The Play is creating a furore in London.

Thursday, 10th June
"LIGHTNIN"
The Great American Success.

Friday, 11th June
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
For the first time in Bombay.

Saturday, 12th June
"THREE WISE FOOLS"
The Popular Comedy Drama.

Sunday, June 13th
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
at 5-30 p.m.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"FAIR AND WARMER"
The most amusing farce ever written.
Farewell Matinee at REDUCED PRICES

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
up to 6 p.m.—After 7 p.m. at the Thertre

Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"SOULS IN PAWN"
A Drama of Love and murder.

THE EMPRESS
COMMENCING
Next Saturday
12TH JUNE
A STARTLING
ANNOUNCEMENT
TWO SUPER SERIALS
in one Programme. In addition to the current serial
A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS
A NEW
1,200 HORSE POWER SERIAL
"The Scarlet Runner"
"The Scarlet Runner"
will commence next Saturday 12th

KATOI
STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs 1/2 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
"Wisp O' the Woods."

A gipsy man is attracted by an English girl who lived in the woods with her father. There comes an Englishman who falls in love with the same girl, but her father refuses to give him her daughter's hand in marriage. Taking advantage of the situation the gipsy man declares his love for her, but his mother overhearing, tells him that she can never be anything to him, because her father was also his father. In the end the girl marries the Englishman.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: {Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2-8 (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Cyculloma from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Garden from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Nana Chowk, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Dhanji Road.

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE
to see the exquisite [illegible]
Vitagraph Photoplay offered by
Messrs K. D. and Brothers
"THE WOLF"
(6 parts —7,000 feet)
Featuring
Earle Williams
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Did you have a taste of thrills in
Smashing Barriers?
Brothers, Vitagraph Super-serial featuring
William Duncan
A SMASHING
Melodrama of Risk and Romance in the great outdoors and lumberlands.
SECOND INSTALMENT
Also a roaring comedy of
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S SERIAL OF SUPREME MELODRAMA

4th and 5th Episodes "THE PRECIPICE HORROR" and "THE PATH ON THRILLS"

Commencing. Sat. 12th June 1920 "THE SCARLET RUNNER"

THE 1200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL

A Remarkable Programme! 2 Serials Running To-gether!!

MOHINI KING PERFUMES

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, near the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

Enterprise and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything in the optical line, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Bhopala, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is no good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its effect as, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Apple this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the Red bottle on the table while purchasing

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, June 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price
June	—
July	25.41
Aug.	24.93
Septl.	24.49
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	22.97
Jan.	—
Feb.	22.30
Mar.	—
April	21.71
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 7th.

Months	To-day's price
Oct.	25.48
Jan.	24.13
May	22.80
July.	22.17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York June 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	25.45
" Oct.	25.07
" Jan.	24.48
Spot Cotton, at New York	40 00
" " Orlean	40.00
Futures at New Orleans July	25.60
" Oct.	25.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 3/8
Demand Bills	3.70 62
Silver Commercial Bars	90 7/8

New York June 7th.

Futures at New York July	26.49
" " Oct.	25.67
" " Jan.	24.46

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 5th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,677,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	938,000
East Indian	2,839,000
American	246,000
Other	19,000
Total Sales	400
East Indian Sales	..
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	66,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Export	900
" " Import	3,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	100,000
East Indians at	14,000
Total Afloat	147,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 5th.

Arats 2%	60
East Silver Spot	56 1/2
3 months hence	56 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Not much doing Steady.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st.	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7 1/8
" nine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	105/6
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 5½%	80 1/2
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	99
Government Securities 5 %	80 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France	51.00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	473
Hongkong Bank	211½
National Bank	681½

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4 %	89
Victory Loan 4 %	87
5 % Nov	95 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 5th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Karachi Fe—68 lbs nominal	94
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£36
Linseed, Bombay new 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nearest Value	£42½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Quoted	£38
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May June Value	£14½
Tori Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£29
Linseed Calcutta May-June Paid	42

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£91½
Copper Brazlers	£97 0
Yellow Metal	103½
Hard Spelter	£37
Corrugated Sheets	£51½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	97
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	98
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	99

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	2/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 8.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at 1 p.m. at Rs. 436½ for Fully Good Broach July-August touched Rs. 435½ and improved to Rs. 438½, this being the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed easier at Rs. 435. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 435, declined to Rs. 432½ and closed at Rs. 436.

For ready cotton the enquiry is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	July-Aug.	436
Fully Good Bengal	—	July	229
Fine Oomras	—	July	276
Southerns	—	June	422
"	—	July-Aug.	409

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8th 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/4
Bank Demand	2 0 3/8
Dem. Acceptance 8m/s	1 5/8
Per: Demand	476
American Dollars	250
Hongkong	287
Shanghai	204
Japan	120
Straitsware	116

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates

Bombay, June 8th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davida No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 12½	1 0 0
Currimboy No. 12½	1 2 6
Shapurji No. 6½	0 15 3
Japan No. 40/1	2 12 0
Do. No. 42/2	2 12 0
Do. No. 2/40	2 12 0

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 8th JUNE 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	July	228
Fully Good Bro. Stretch	—	July-Aug	434
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	July	274
Good M.G. Southerns	—	May-June	—
" "	—	July-Aug	—

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	230	240	215	Ready
M.G. Stnd Punjab	—	260	240	215	"
M. G. Oomras No. 1	340	310	280	—	"
Central P. No. 1	410	385	325	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2	385	360	310	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	510	450	425	"
M. G. Fr. Armenians	—	—	—	—	"
new-G. Dearwar	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Dholera	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Oomras No. 4	—	—	—	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th June 1920.

Cotton	11 280 Bales
Wheat	46 737 Cwts
Linseed	7 613 "
Rape etc	6 737 "
Gingellyseed	232 "
Poppyseed	1,374 "
Groundnuts	532 "
Cottonseed	316 "
Rice	7,548 "
Myrabollams	11,627 "
Cottonseed	19,058 "
Murrasee	Nil.
Gram	5 920 "
Jowar	1,496 "
Mame	Nil.
Barley	1,435 "
Barsee	1,288 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 8.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T. on London, 2/0½.
D D on London, 2/0-5/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/1½.
D Ds on Paris, Francs 480.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Francs 555.
T T on Japan, Rs. 135 N.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 120 N.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.90.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 50.60.
London Silver Spot D, 54-3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5% per cent War Bonds, 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loans, 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loans, 94.
3½ per cent Paper, 59/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed firm.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2350, Alliance Cotton 365, Bombay Cotton 1255, Bombay Dyeing 3420, Bradbury 725, Century 1145, Central India 4725, Colaba Land 2900, Coorla 2650, Crescent 650, Currimbhoy 1740, David 1460, Edward Sassoon 610, Fazulbhoy 1705, Finlay 1260, Indian Bleaching 240, Indore-Malwa 585, Kastoorchand 2350, Kohinoor 3740, Khatau 735, Morarji 6260, New Great 960, Pearls 1262/8, Phoenix 1005, Shapurji 362/8, Sholapur 14500, Simplex 840, Swan 1215, Standard 2950, Swadeshi 4740, Tata Mill 2450, Alcock 975, Bombay-Burma 810, Bombay-Burma N I 300 pr, Bt. Burma Petroleum 21/12, Bombay Tramway 1075, Bombay Steam 472/8, Bundi Cement 50/8, Indian Cement 517/8, New India Insurance 24 pr, Katni ord 310, Katni def 1500, Shivraipur 31, Tata ord 177/8, Tata def 1055, Tata Hydro 1210, Tata Oil 407/8, Scindia Steam 11 pr, Tata Bank 51, India Bank 153.

MILL STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 8.

The market remains firm, with no tendency of any fall in the values of important commodities. Healds are maintained at the same quotations, whereas, Reeds have very slightly advanced, however, the prices largely vary as per the quality of goods. Quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-12-0.
Reeds, Re. 0-4-0 to 0-5-0.
Jap. Shuttles 14in., Rs. 16/20 per dozen.
Jap. Stubbings, Rs. 45/55 per gross.
Jap. Warpers 5in. by 4in., Rs. 65 per gross.
Jap. Warpers 5in. by 3½in., Rs. 50 per gross.
Jap. Rowings, Rs. 35 per gross.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, June 8.

The tone remains active. Fall in values are not expected soon. Sodium, zinc, etc., continue robust in demand and value. Glauber salt, has slightly gone down, in view of keen inquiry for English as well as German chemicals. The quotations are almost the same.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, June 8.

The market has not improved, the demand is poor. The arrival is not great, and the market remains steady without significant business passing.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red, Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 to 5/8/0 per lb.
Benzo-Purpurine, Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Alizarine, Rs. 1600 to 1700 per drum.
Alizarine (Ger.), Rs. 400 to 500 per cwt.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 18 to 19 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Re. 1 to 1/6 per lb.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June, 7.

The market to-day has been very quiet all round and little business has actually been put through. Coal shares remained steady but inquiry was small. Jute shares were in rather less demand but quotations were firmer. In miscellaneous section there was nothing of particular interest. Cotton shares ruled exceptionally for Keshoram which had a tendency to fall owing to fire which occurred at mills on Friday last. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 784; Burrakur, 47.8; small lot, Equitable 48-4; Govindpur 22; New Beerbhoom (new) 41-12; North Laikdih 10.

Jute:—Anglo-India 401.8; Century 11-12; Empire 87-12; small lot, Dalhousie 500; Gouripore 1,280 small lot, Hukumchand /4/ prem, Howrah 45-8; Hooghly prefs. 13.8; Kamarhatty 395; Kanknarrah 792; small lot, Lansdowne 440; Reliance 48-10, Unions 827.

Miscellaneous:—Ahmadpur Kutwah Railway 54, Assam Sugar 10-12; Alliance Bank prefs. 95; Bankura Damudar Railway 52; Bengal Paper 113; Britannia Engineering 13-4; Britannia Brass 9-12; British India Tobacco, 10.4; British Ceylon Corporation 17-8; Burmah Finance and Mining 11-10; Central Provinces Cement 12; Cossipore Cotton Ginning 30; Dunbar Cotton 660; East India Engineering 9-12; Fairbairn Lawson (8 preferred ord.) /12/ p. Edward S. S. and Co., 10.12; Hatirkool Oil 17-4; Hume Pipe 16.8; Indian Iron and Steel (new) 8 prem, Keshoram Cotton 17-5; Kumadhubi Engineering 30-10; Marshall Sons (India) 12/4; Madans Theatre 15/4; New Motors 11/24; Pioneer Sugar 19/12; Sara Seerajgunj 71; Tata Industrial Bank 37/12; Titaghur Paper 455.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 small lots at Rs. 59-4. War bonds 99-12 per cent. for 1925 and 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th June, 1920 was 29.765 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer station above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable given.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1¼ x 1¼ x 3/16	3
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE UNION STEEL Co.

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N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th June 1920.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.429 Inches.
Temperature of Air	88.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.6 "
Dew Point	70.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.764 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	94 4 "
Minimum do. do.	83 2 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.NW.W.
Movement of Wind	184 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.29 Inches
Total fall during month	0.29 "
Do. do. year	1.61 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	8	m 2 49	10 6	8	m 8 38	4 7
Wed	9	m 3 21s	12 5	9	m 10 0a	5 7
Thu.	10	m 3 51	24 4	10	m 9 20	12 1
		4 16a	26 1		10 42a	13 4
Fri	11	m 4 43	26 3	11	m 10 24	14 10
		4 22a	25 10		11 52a	13 10
Sat.	12	m 6 49	25 10	11	m 6 25	6 0
		5 10a	26 0		1 14a	13 1
Sun.	13	m 7 17	25 1	12	m 0 54	13 0
		7 0a	26 0		1 12a	20 6
Mon.	14	m 8 31	26 3	13	m 1 50	16 4
		8 4a	26 1		2 24a	20 1
		m 9 52	12 7	14	m 2 42	9 10
		9 6a	12 7		3 23a	5 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 8 (Tuesday)	5h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	5h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 10 (Thursday)	5h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
" 11 (Friday)	5h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
" 12 (Saturday)	5h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
" 13 (Sunday)	5h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
" 14 (Monday)	5h. 6m.	7h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	12th June.	2h.	34-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11th.	5h. 54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19th.	12h. 1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	26th.	5h. 5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the southeast. Day temperature is above normal at Ambala; night temperature is also above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual at most places. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is also above the average at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jodhpur. Day temperature is above normal at Ajmer; night temperature is also above the average at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and in defect at Deesa and Indore. Temperature is nearly normal at Dwarka and Veraval; both day and night temperatures are generally above normal over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally above normal both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—There has been general rain. Karwar has had 1.60", Mormugao 3.68," Ratnagiri 0.48" and Bombay 0.29". The sky is heavily clouded in the south and lightly to moderately clouded in the north. Humidity is at slight defect at Bombay. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the south and is above it at Bombay; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Malegaon report light falls of rain. The sky is heavily clouded at Poona, Belgaum and Sholapur and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is below the average at Belgaum and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given general rain on the west coast as far north as Bombay and a few light falls in the Bombay Deccan. Mormugao reports a heavy fall of 3.68." Seas are generally rough between Colombo and Mormugao. The storm which was reported to be off Ratnagiri yesterday has moved in a westnorthwesterly direction.

Nearly general rain is again probable on the west coast. Local rain is likely in Kathiawar with a few falls in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th June 1920.

The depression has developed into a storm probably of slight intensity off Ratnagiri: it is moving in northerly or northwesterly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy two inches; Rangoon, Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji two, Burdwan one; Dinajpur one and a half; Jagdalpur a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 8th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (5 th)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	92.5	78.0	80	—	6.07	+2.93
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.89
Rawalpindi	85.4	64 0	47	..	3.02	—3.58
Lahore	70.6	67.7	72	0.80	3.02	—0.58
Risalpur	91.6	65.5	51	0.15	1.39	—0.60
Ambala	92.2	68.0	65	0.13	4.60	—1.60
Delhi	90.0	69.5	78	—	3.57	—2.31
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.06
Manipuri	95.6	67.4	58	0.06	1.59	—0.59
Etawah	100.8	68 1	54	0.22	1.75	—0.56
Cawnpore	97.8	75.1	64	—	1.65	—0.90
Allahabad	95.8	77.2	65	—	1.88	—1.23
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	34	—	0.78	—0.59
Karachi	87.7	81.0	83	—	0.46	—1.15
Ajmer	94.2	70 4	54	—	3.22	+1.38
Jaipur	95.8	69.5	57	0.84	3.58	+1.41
Kotah	102.6	72.8	49	—	3.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	83.6	55.9	72	0.45	5.42	—0.79
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	97 0	76.7	88	—	0.12	—0.48
Dwarka	90.5	83.1	83	—	1.10	—0.26
Veraval	87.4	80.3	87	—	3.71	+1.20
Rajkot	102.8	76.4	80	—	4.28	+2.03
Bhavnagar Para	105.2	76.8	65	—	5.63	+4.95
Surat	95.2	77.3	56	—	4.02	+3.56
Ahmedabad	102	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa	103.	67.8	74	2.70	2.86	—0.10
Neemuch	94.8	65.8	69	0.52	5.94	+4.69
Indore	97.8	68.1	45	—	5.90	+4.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	93.2	77.8	44	—	1.56	—1.88
Saugor	100.4	72.0	49	—	1.58	—1.10
Hoshangabad	101.1	75.8	72	0.37	4.56	+1.67
Khandwa	114.8	75.6	42	—	6.71	+5.38
Akola	106.2	75.0	50	0.14	1.88	—0.49
Amraoti	103.8	79.2	46	0.02	3.18	+0.54
Nagpur	103.8	77.4	41	0.06	2.81	—1.08
Chanda	105.1	94.2	57	—	2.55	—0.04
Raipur	99.6	69.2	50	—	2.82	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	81.6	75	—	1.50	+0.26
Ratnagiri	91.8	81.5	74	—	0.72	—0.44
Mormugoa	88.4	75.3	83	0.25	7.75	—0.34
Karwar	92.5	75.0	86	0.12	5.86	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.9	66	0.97	2.80	+0.06
Ahmednagar	100.6	72.8	59	—	4.21	+3.10
Poona	98.8	72 0	57	..	3.62	+1.31
Sholapur	102.2	72.7	61	0.04	2.23	+0.71
Bijapur	98.4	71.8	72	0.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum	91.4	67.1	88	0.47	6.24	+0.36
Aurangabad	101.2	77.7	51	—	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr	105.7	71.4	43	—	1.23	—0.82
Hyderabad	96.8	75.2	69	—	12.34	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	91.2	77.6	85	..	13.66	+6.44
Calicut	88.2	77.7	89	..	24.20	+13.68
Cochin	91.8	77.3	79	0.78	28.40	+10.44
Colombo	88.0	75.4	84	0.14	45.17	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.1	79.0	79	—	13.83	+5.83
Bellary	99.8	74.7	58	—	7.99	+1.88
Cuddapah	100.8	80.9	58	—	10.49	+4.06
Madras	98.8	80.0	74	—	27.41	+5.52
Bangalore	92.4	65.1	83	0.40	9.98	+2.66
Coimbatore	96.9	78.1	71	—	8.64	+1.02
Trichinopoly	100.1	80.8	64	—	25.15	+18.36
Nagapatam	99.9	80.3	79	—	26.27	+23.77

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Opp. Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Reception Committee of th Indian National Congress, Special Session, Bombay, 1918, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

Salle Francaise, Lecture on "Love and Beauty —the dream of Mankind" by Mr. P. D. Khandalawala, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Mind and its Powers", Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. V S. Trilokekar to preside.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-15 p.m. (B. T.).

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Pleasure and Pain" Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Steamer Kleist with the outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 13.

Parsi Gymkhana, General Meeting, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, June 14.

B.A. Examination Results, 0-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-6	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE,

The London-New York cross rate on the 7th instant was 389½.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Mr. Pestonji D. Khandalawala will deliver a lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. on "Love and Beauty—the dream of mankind."

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the official year of the Architectural Students' Association, Bombay, will be held at their usual meeting place to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. to transact the business previously notified.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London:—Full rates, 12 hours; Deferreds, 48 hours.

London to Bombay:—Full rates, 11 hours; Deferreds, 33 hours.

OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 776 was 15 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 41.19. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,379 and the death-rate 73.21; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 738 and the death-rate 39.18.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 27 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 334 against 26 and 343 respectively in the preceding week. Nine notifications of influenzal pneumonia, including from the War Hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 200 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-four deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Twelve cases of cholera among the Mussalman pilgrims in the Carnac Road Musaferkhana were registered during the week.

Small-pox registered 17 attacks and 10 deaths; and plague registered 14 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 328 against 369 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 365 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

The total mortality in Bombay on Monday was 138 as against 135 on the corresponding day last year and 101 in 1918. Twenty attacks and 4 deaths from cholera were recorded on Monday.

The Postmaster-General of Madras states that owing to inability of Petroleum companies in Madras to supply petrol to outstations in consequence of the labour strike, it is apprehended that the mails conveyed by motor service in different parts of the Presidency will be subjected to delay except in the case of Madras city. All possible endeavours are being made to minimise delay by arranging for the conveyance of mails by other means and also to restore motor service as early as possible.

* * * * *

A correspondent writes:—

His Excellency the Governor of Madras being unable to visit Malabar before the visit of the Prince of Wales the Tuta Oil Mills at Cochin will be opened by his Highness the Maharaja of Cochin at a very early date.

A notification by the Financial Commissioner, Burma, fixes the estimates of exportable surplus of Burma rice crop at 18,00,000 tons. Export will not be allowed in excess of that amount.

CORONER'S COURT.

WOMAN'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

Mr. A. R. King, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Mongibai, alias Coovarbai, a married woman aged about 35 years. The deceased was living with her husband who was a tailor at Dadar. She was the mother of four children out of whom only one was alive. She was to go to her native place in a day or two. yesterday morning at about 6 she went to a latrine near her house with a candle in hand and soon after that flames were noticed in the latrine The door of the latrine was forced open and she was found lying burnt on the floor, unconscious. She died after a few hours.

The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental burns.

MILL HAND BELABOURED TO DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, on Sunday, Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Dattaram Bapu, a mill-hand. The deceased was living in a chawl at Summill Road, with his wife and son. He was workng in the Lord Reay Mills whence he was dismissed about three months ago and it is alleged that one Morari Master a jobber in that mill had ill-feelings against him. On the 30th ultimo at about 8 p.m. the deceased was sitting with his son near a timber depot near his place when Sitaram, Krishna, Sakharam Govind and Rama Sabagi rushed at him all of a sudden and began to belabour him with bamboo sticks. Morari Master, too, was there. Sitaram struck him with a stick on the head and Krishna then struck him on the back. The other two men were also striking him with bamboos. The deceased then fell on the ground and his son on recieving a blow ran home and brought his mother and found the deceased lying injured and unconscious. The assailant disappeared by the time. The deceased who was bleading by the head was then removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on the morning of the 6th instant.

The death was due to multipb injuries and the rupture of the spleen, according to the medical evidence.

Further inquiry was postponed till the 10th instant.

FATAL FALL INTO SHIP'S HOLD.

On Sunday at the Coroner's Court an inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King touching the death of one Appaswami Nagmuttoo, a Lascar, on board the s.s. Mahahir. The evidence showed that on the 4th instant the men working on board the vessel were asked to go down into a hold and arrange for storing coal. They had to go down by a ladder which was four feet below the mouth of the hold where a plank was placed. They let themselves down by holding a rope after going on the plank. When the deceased was on the plank it tilted and he fell into the hold about ten feet below. He was at once brought up. He complained of a pain in the chest. The ship's doctor attended to him during that day and night and was removed to J. J. Hospital the next day and he died there on Sunday morning.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CASE AGAINSG SHIP'S OFFICER COMPOUNDED.

One A. E. Kane, third officer on board the s.s. Abydos, against whom a warrant was issued by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, for not appearing in the Court in answer to a summons, issued against him on a charge of assault, presented himself before his Worship yesterday.

The charge against him was that on the 17th of March last, one Purshotam Mavji was sitting on a chair on the deck of the Abydos while supervising some repair works on board the same vessel, which was then lying at the Prince's Dock. The accused came up to him and commanded him to stand up and when the complainant stood up accused dealt him a slap on the face. The complainant subsequently asked for an explanation, but the accused refused to give any.

When the case was called the accused tendered an unconditional apology for his rash act and agreed to compensate the complainant. The case was thus marked compounded. Mr. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant in this case.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Kashibai, aged 30, who was drowned in a well behind the Spring Mill at Dadar on the 7th, and was alleged to have been pushed into it by her husband, Krishna Atma.

One Chandrabai who was living near the well, stated she heard the cries of the deceased, and she saw the suspected man was carrying her with him. He threw the deceased into the well and, in doing so, fell in himself. The witness raised an alarm and a boy named Kisan came and looked into the well and saw the suspect picking up a stone with which he was striking her on the head. The deceased sank and the suspect came out when he was caught by Kisan. The police came and took out the body, which had some marks on the forehead.

Kisan gave evidence that he saw the suspected man strike the deceased.

Krishna Atma stated his wife had an altercation with him as she wanted to go with Ganpat. They both came near the well and she fell into it.

Medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to suffocation by immersion.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in a well into which the suspect threw her, and falling in himself there struck her with a stone on the forehead while she was swimming and thus apparently caused her to sink.

FRAWLEY'S COMEDY COMPANY.

The T. Daniel Frawley Company are playing their last week in Bombay and on Sunday afternoon "Fair and Warmer" will be staged as the Farewell Performance in India, as far as Bombay is concerned. To mark the occasion Mr. Daniel Frawley has decided to make the prices of admission just one half of those which obtain for night performances—boxes, stalls, circle, pit and gallery.

LAST NIGHT'S "13TH CHAIR."

Nearly two years ago the Frawley Company of that season first produced "The 13th Chair" in Bombay. It is a fascinating puzzle because one is kept continually guessing as to who was responsible for the fatal stab. The presentation last night was keenly enjoyed and it was well performed.

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."

Last February the present Frawley combination played "The Man Who Came Back" and since then that play full of incident and travel has met with unqualified success in London at the Oxford, where better business than was done with "The Better 'Ole" has been secured. The Frawley people play "The Man Who Came Back" again to-night and it should not be missed.

AN EXILE'S RETURN.

MOSLEM'S ROUSING WELCOME.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date June 8:

"Sheikhulhind Maulana Mahmoodulhassan Muhaddis of Deoband landed in Bombay this morning from s.s. Novograd, after an exile and internment of nearly six years at Egypt and Malta. The Novograd reached Bombay in the evening of the seventh. News of the impending arrival of the great Sheikh had silently permeated throughout the length and breadth of the country with the result that many leading Ulemas of India and several of Maulana's disciples had especially come to Bombay to receive and greet their Sheikh. In spite of the Fasting Season, Bombay mustered strong. Amongst those seen at the Alexandra Docks at the reception were Maulanas Shaukatali, Abdul Bari, Said Ahmed Kifaithullah Hasrat Mohani Abdulmajeed Shamshululema Mohamed Ahmed. Messrs. Chotani, Kidwai, Khatri, Sadiqali, and several others. Madanpura and Muslim Volunteer Corps assisted in maintaining order and discipline in the crowd.

Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Abdulbari Hasratmohani, Kidwai, Hon. Mr. Yaqoob Hasan and several other leading Khilafat workers have assembled here to deliberate and push forward the Non-Cooperation movement.

A Conference of all Members of the Sub-Committee, appointed at Allahabad with Mahatma Gandhi as President, would take place in a day or two. Messrs. Kidwai and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq are expected to leave for England within a week or so to supplement the Khilafat Deputation.

I regret to announce that cholera has broken out at the Mosafirkhana here. Already several deaths have occured amongst instead-ing pilgrims to Hidjaz. As it is the Mosafirkhana is overcrowded, and I would strongly advise intending pilgrims to postpone their arrival in Bombay. Mr. Ahmed Sidick Kahtree with a band of Moslim volunteers is engaged in giving succour to the needy and feeding the hungry. In spite of all efforts the epidemic has not yet been brought under control, and am afraid it would take some time before normal conditions are secured."

NEW WAYS IN EDUCATION.

HOW ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES GET MONEY.

Mr. Ben C. Spoor writes in "The Daily Herald" of May 14th:—

This morning I received a prospectus of the University of Manchester People's Bonds. It offered for immediate disposal 425,000 Cumulative Participating Ordinary Bonds of £1 each, and 1,500,000 Cumulative Participating People's Bonds of One Shilling each. It promised profits and advantage of the most extraordinary character. Judging by the list of subscribers and the amounts already contributed, there is obviously confidence in the stability of the company. As a form of investment it is worth inquiring into. Not only is the capital of the company secure, the returns are absolutely guaranteed. For all shares are Preference Shares.

To leave the language of "Change," and to make a long story short, the University of Manchester is appealing for £500,000 in order to undertake important new developments. It is asking the people of Lancashire and, indeed, of places more distant (for Manchester's influence stretches far beyond the country limits) to put their money into—Education.

Some folk back horses, some gamble in "futures," some speculate rather timorously in "gilt-edged" securities—few, very few put their money in "ideas." And yet it is a commonplace that "ideas" ultimately rule the world. Our thoughts are our lives, the breadth and depth of our knowledge determine our worth.

More and more the value of education is being seen, more and more are we realising that the world is for the thinker. Political and economic conflict is the special heritage of this age; it will continue until men have discovered a wiser and better order of society. And the weapons used in this warfare are not being forged in the big gun factories; they are being hammered out (some would say hammered in) in the schools of all lands.

To hasten the end of this struggle, then, to abolish social standards that are unworthy, to replace discredited materialistic theories with kindlier human ones, to win in this battle between the Old Order and the New, we must have more equipment.

Think, when ignorance is banished, how wide and how wonderful the world will be. Nine-tenths of the injustice of to-day springs from misunderstanding, and misunderstanding has its roots in ignorance.

Those who believe this, those who know that trained human hands and human brains, that cultured spirits alone can bring "sweetness and light" out of darkness and chaos will invest their money, their time, their all in education.

The profit? Enlightened minds in bodies that are really temples. A world redeemed through wisely-directed human effort.

This is essentially the people's work, for theirs will be the return. To-day they invest, to-morrow their children will draw the dividend. And as the glancing feet of these children touch lightly on the highway that to-day's sacrifice has made they will remember and—understand.

AN ALL-ROUND MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that Mr. Jamnadas who by the way has the bright privilege of being an all-party leader, has so courageously expressed his views, it hardly seems necessary any longer for the leaders to whom he appeals namely, Messrs. Jinnah and Hasan Imam, Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque and the Raja Sahib of Mahumadabad to publish theirs; perhaps they have not thought over the matter with the deliberation of Mr. Jamnadas to arrive at any definite conclusion. Who knows?—Yours, etc.

"DISCRETION."

PARLIAMENT AND DYER.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

On May 6, Mr. Spoor (by Private Notice) asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the interview alleged to have been given by General Dyer to a Press representative, in which the statement is made that General Dyer has been requested to resign his appointment; whether this statement is correct, and, if so whether this action on the part of the Government is consequent upon their consideration of the Hunter Committee's Report.

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu): I am informed that the Commander-in-Chief directed General Dyer to resign his appointment as Brigade Commander in India. The whole matter is now engaging the consideration of his Majesty's Government. I hope that full documents will be available to Parliament within the next fortnight, and I hope hon. Members will be content to delay discussion until they have full information.

Colonel Wedgwood: If General Dyer is allowed to resign his commission, does that mean he will not be court-martialled for these massacres?

Mr. Montagu: This is a very serious question and very difficult to discuss by way of question and answer when, unfortunately, no papers are before the House. I am prepared to answer all these questions when the time comes for the Debate, and I hope that the House, which has been so patient so long, will wait the few remaining days in order to get full information.

Colonel Wedgwood: Can we be assured that the question will not be prejudged by General Dyer being allowed to resign?

Mr. Lambert: Will the papers circulated include Lord Hunter's Report on the subject?

Mr. Montagu: Yes, certainly; the papers I propose to lay are Lord Hunter's Report, the evidence taken before the Hunter Committee, and the resolution of the Government of India on the subject.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will they include all the evidence that was given, or will Sir M. O'Dwyer's evidence be omitted?

Mr. Montagu: My hon. and gallant friend knows that certain evidence was taken in camera for public reasons, and it is not proposed to publish any evidence which the Committee thought ought to be heard in private.—"India."

PARLIAMENT AND "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for India whether the chairman of the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited, in his cable informed the right hon. gentleman that the directors of the company had made a careful enquiry into the allegation that the paper which Mr. Horniman edited had been distributed free to British troops in the hope of exciting insubordination, and found it to be absolutely without foundation, and that the board of directors had ascertained that no copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" was distributed free to the British troops in Bombay; whether to say merely that the chairman of the board of directors of the Indian Newspaper Company denied all knowledge of the free distribution to British troops is a proper description of this categorical and authoritative refutation of the charge; and whether, in such circumstances, he will make public the evidence on which his assertion that there was such free distribution is based.

Mr. Montagu: The terms of the cable message were as quoted by the hon. and gallant Member. I accepted the assurance as far as I could. But the directors were not in a position to say that distribution had not taken place. All that they say was that they were in no way connected with what I believe to have occurred. The evidence I have is, to my mind, indisputable that some reader of the paper did distribute it to British troops in the Bombay Presidency.—(House of Commons, May 6.)—"India."

WARD BOY'S ASSAULT ON WIFE AND CHILDREN.

A tragedy occurred on Sunday morning at Colaba when a ward-boy employed in the Military Infectious Disease Hospital attacked his wife and two children with a razor, one of the children succumbing to the injuries this morning.

It appears that the ward-boy whose name is Chinappa Anna, lived with his wife and two children in the quarters at the hospital. There had been domestic troubles between the husband and wife, the latter suspecting him of infedility often taxed him Yesterday morning, Chinappa returned to his quarters from the Marine Lines War Hospital where he had gone with patients When he came home he saw his wife feeding her three-year-old girl, Navkhanibai It has been alleged that without any warning Chinappa attacked first the child and then the mother, with a razor with which he was armed; and not satisfied with this he turned on his other child and stabbed him also with the same weapon. Their cries attracted the attention of the R. A. M. C. Corporal on duty and other ward-boys and seeing them coming to the rescue of his innocent victims the man ran towards the hospital chased by other ward-boys, and there surrendered himself to the Assistant Surgeon.

The R. A. M. C Corporal on duty rendered first-aid to the woman and then she and her two children were sent to the hospital where the child Navkhanibai succumbed to her injuries. The mother and the other child are expected to live.

An enquiry was opened at the Coroner's Court, on Monday, by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, on view of the body of Navkhanibai, when Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, said that there was an incised wound two inches long running across below the chin. Below this there was a transverse wound three inches long across the throat severing the wind-pipe and all the tissues of the left side of the throat. There was another superficial wound running across the left collar bone, and below that a slight wound as if caused by a slip of a knife.

The cause of death was hoemorrhage from the wound of the throat.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

MYSORE RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 7.

The following are acceptances for the first day's Mysore races which come off to-morrow:—

THE YUVARAJHAS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Abajala 9-10; Burma 9-3; Same Girl 9-4; King Melton 9-3; Hello Chance 9-0; Sibell-De Laugton 7-8; Lord Robert 7-7.

THE KARANJI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

King Melton 10-0; Polar Star 9-12; Taffys Darling 9-11; Lord Robert 8-5; Bally Maca 7-4; Risk Royal 6-9.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Turkish Fag 9-12; Berinthia 9-9; Q L, 9-7 Appeline 2nd 8-1; Garibaldi 7-11; St. Twist 7-4; Mellie 6-9; War Baby 6-0; Saraswathi 6-0.

THE BHAGADAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mechanic 9-7; Charley Grey 9-5; Orissa 9-12; Mohsel 8-10; Peshwa 8-8; Colonial 8-4; Mitigation 8-3; Le Grand 8-1; Reuter 8-0; Nasubdar 7-3.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mechanic 9-10; Orissa 9-1; Silver King 8-12; Peshwa 8-10; Keynote 8-7; Long Boat 8-7. Mitigation 8-6; Le Grand 8-4; Moonlight 8-2; Canada 8-0; Nasubdar 7-8; Sheikh 6-0.

THE CHAMUNDI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Cobble 8-8; Black Top 7-0; Munro 9-1; Kitty Bee 9-3, Conductor 7-0; Cultivator 7-0.

FIRST DAY.

MYSORE, June 8.

The first day's Mysore races were held in pleasant weather though after the second race there were a few showers, but the sport was not interfered with. There was quite a good gathering of Europeans especially visitors from Madras and Ooty. His Highness came in state just before the race for the Yuvarajah's Cup and after the event presented the cup to the owner of Abajala The fields were considerably reduced by eleventh hour scratching. Some surprises were seen in the win of outsiders, especially of Bally Macad and Le Grand and Abajala. Details:—

CHAMUNDI PLATE —Distance five furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore COBBLE, 8-8, Partoo Singh ... 1

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore BLACK TOP, 7-0, Bobyan, ... 2

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore MUNRO 9-1, Baboo ... 3

Also ran:—Conductor 7-1, Cultivator 7-4.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Cobble, 3 to 1 against Black Top, 8 to 1 against Munro, and 10 to 1 against others.

The Race:—The favourite won by one and a half length, seven lengths between the second and third.

Time: 1 min. 5 seconds.

BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A. R. Kesava Madaliar's NASEEBADAR, 7-3, Bobyan ... 1

Mr. Cromwell's REUTER, 8-0, Smith ... 2

Mr. Goculdas's MECHANIC 9-7, Partoo Singh ... 3

Also ran.—Colonial 8-7.

Betting:—Evens on Reuter, 3 to 2 against Mechanic, 5 to 2 against Naseebdar and Colonial.

The race:—Won by one length, 3 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 24 seconds.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA 9-9, Trahan ... 1

Lt-Col B Chamraj Urs' Q, 9-7, Baboo ... 2

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's APPOLINE 28-1, Babyan ... 3

Also ran:—Garibaldi 7-11 (extra 6 st), Twisy 7-8, War Baby 6-14.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Berinthia, 5 to 2 against Q L, 6 to 1 against Twist, 8 to 1 War Baby.

Won by five lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 3 secs.

THE YUVARAJAH'S CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's ABAJALA, 9-10, Seastream ... 1

Mr F G Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE, 9-0, Trahan ... 2

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's SIVELL DE LAUGHTON, 7-8, Babyan ... 3

Also ran:—Burma 9-9.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Burma, 2 to 1 against Belle Chance, 3 to 1 against Reat.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 3¼ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

THE KANANJI PLATE —Distance 1 mile.

Capt A C Edmondstone's BALLY MACAD 7-4, Babyab ... 1

Mr A Sattar's KING MELTON, 10-0, Seastream ... 2

Mr J C Galstaun's TAFFY'S DARLING, 9-11, Furtoosingh ... 3

Also ran:—Lord Robert 8-5, Pola rStar 9.

Betting:—5 to 2 against King Melton, 2 to 1 against Taffy's Darling and Lord Robert, 5 to 1 against Bally Macad and Polar Star.

Won by three-quarters length, 5 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min 47 secs.

THE ARAB PLATE —Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr J Robinson's LE GRAND, 8-4 Meahajan 1

H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's LONG BEAT 8-7, Trahan ... 2

Mr A S Sait's SILVER KING, 8-12, Suleman Khan ... 3

Also ran:—Orissa 9-1, Peshwa 8-10, Keynote 8-7, Mitigation 8-6, Moonlight 8-2, Sheik 8-6.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Peshwa, 2 to 1 Mitigation, 4 to 1 on the rest.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 10 secs.

B, B, AND C, I, EY, CRICKET FIXTURES.

The following is the list of fixtures of cricket matches of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Cricket Club for the season of 1920:—

"A" TEAM.

June 26—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
July 3—Improvement Trust C. C.
July 10—Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 17—Islam Gymkhana.
July 24—Parsi Gymkhana.
July 31—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 7—Hindu Gymkhana.
August 14—Parsi Gymkhana.
August 21—Elphinstone C. C.
August 28—"Times of India" C. C.
September 5 and 6—Poona Gymkhana.
September 10—Bombay Gymkhana.
September 11—Islam Gymkhana.
September 18—Elphinstone C. C.
September 25—Hindu Gymkhana.

"B" TEAM.

June 12—Paper Currency Office C. C.
June 19—Bombay Telephone Co's C. C.
June 26—Mercantile Bank of India C. C.
July 10—Bombay Gas Co's Social Club.
July 17—Dadar Depot and Accounts Sports Club.
July 24—G. I. P. Railway Matunga Gymkhana.
July 31—G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana.
August 7—Bombay Telephone Co's C. C. (Return)
August 14—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
August 21—Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch.
August 28—G. I. P. Railway Matunga Gymkhana (Return).
September 4—Bombay Gas Co's Social Club (Return).
September 18—E. D Sassoon & Co's C. C.
September 25—Paper Currency Office C. C. (Return).

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LANDLORD VS. TENANT.

NOT A CASE UNDER RENT ACT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Gulamhusain Banderali Somji ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Sakerlal Motiram and others ..... Defendants.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who was the owner of certain premises situated at Sandhurst Road, to eject defendants 2 and 3 who were in occupation of these premises, or in the alternative, for damages estimated at Rs. 2,500 from defendant 1, and for compensation for use and occupation. The plaintiff's case was that the 1st defendant Sakerlal was a tenant of his on the premises in the suit. On the 2nd November, 1919, Sakerlal gave notice to the plaintiff, that he would vacate the premises on 22nd December, 1919 and that in case he did not vacate he would pay damages. After the date of this notice, but before the determination of this tenancy, on 12th December, Sakerlal transferred his right, title and interest in the premises, together with the business of a Hindu hotel which was being carried on there, to one Gopaldas and another, who again transferred the same to the 2nd and 3rd defendants on 6th January 1920. The plaintiff refused to recognise either Gopaldas or the 2nd and 3rd defendants as his tenants. He contended that Sakerlal had put an end to his tenancy by his notice of 2nd November, was not entitled to transfer it. He further contended that the terms of the lease his tenant could not sublet or assign his right, title and interest, without his consent. Moreover, the defendants 2 and 3 were using the premises for a Mahomedan hotel, and if they prepared animal food there, such user of the premises would amount to a nuisance, as there were vegetarian Hindu tenants on the premises. Besides, on the strength of the notice received from the 1st defendant, the plaintiff had entered into an agreement with another party to let the premises to him.

The defendant contended that on the 12th December the 1st defendant transferred his tenancy to Gopaldas, the tenancy of the 1st defendant was subsisting. Therefore Gopaldas was a good tenant and he was entitled to hold over after 22nd December under the Rent Act. His assignees, the 2nd and 3rd defendants, were therefore also tenants within the definition of "tenant" as given in the Rent Act. Under that definition, any person by whom rent was payable and who derived title from a tenant was a "tenant." It was further contended that the notice of 2nd November was bad, as it was not clear certain absolute and unqualified. It left the tenant the option of remaining on the premises on payment of damages. No case was made out under Section 9 of the Rent Act. The defendants denied that the user of the premises by defendants 2 and 3 amounted to a nuisance as alleged by the plaintiff.

Mr. H. J. Kania appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. P. B. Vatcha appeared for defendants 2 and 3.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment observed that he believed the evidence of the plaintiff that he had agreed to let the premises to a third party after the 1st defendant had given him notice. He held that the clause in the notice about the tenant's liability to pay damages in case he did not vacate was put in merely as a matter of precaution. Such clauses were usual and they did not affect the validity of the notice. By Section 10b of the Transfer of Property Act it was the duty of the 1st defendant as tenant to put plaintiff into possession on the determination of the tenancy; he continued to incur liability and was bound to pay rent. The Rent Act did not help the defendants in this case. If their contentions prevailed landlords would be forced to accept men of straw as their tenants after they had acted on a notice to vacate given by the tenant.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff, ordering 2nd and 3rd defendants to vacate or give possession of the premises in three months and ordering all the defendants to pay compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 221 per month, with costs of the suit.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Collectors' Conference will be held in September at Ootacamund. (A. P.)

* * * * *

A conference of the literary men of the Anavil community was called on 30th May, under the auspices of Kaliawady Literary Club. Mr. Dayabhai K. Desai presided.

* * * * *

The Prince of Cutch arrived in Madras on Monday from Ootacamund. He will stay a couple of days there at Tawker's Garden. (A. P.)

* * * * *

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Dolatrai N. Desai, is a candidate for the reformed Provincial Council from the Surat District Rural Constituency.

* * * * *

Through the exertions and influence of Mr. Bhikaji Pant Phadake a library has been started at Jawhar, district Thana, writes a correspondent.

* * * * *

A Bill for establishment and regulation of markets in Madras Presidency for cotton and other economic products on the lines of the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee is now in the course of preparation. (A. P.)

* * * * *

Under the auspices of the Surat Home Rule League, Messrs. S. G. Banker and Kanji Dwarkadas delivered a public lecture at Surat on Saturday the 5th instant on "Coming council elections and peoples' duty."

* * * * *

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, the Governor has fixed 10th June as the day for the despatch of nomination papers by the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind.

* * * * *

A correspondent writes:—

The first sitting of the Vishva Samaj Conference was held at the Vijayanand Theatre on 30th May under the presidentship of Parkhi, high court pleader.

* * * * *

A correspondent writes:—

The public will be glad to know that a Khilafat Publicity Bureau has been established in the Muslim Educational Board will be responsible for procuring information regarding affairs in Turkey and publish

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Telegram — — — "SAJANCO."

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,

K. T. ANKLESARIA,

General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 9, 1920.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

We are afraid the public in this Presidency have not sufficiently realized the significance, to the future of Provincial finance, of the recommendations of the Meston Committee regarding the distribution of revenue between the Government of India and Provincial Governments. The report of that Committee and the powerful agitation that is being carried on in the Madras Presidency in regard to the contribution that is proposed to be levied from it, are likely to produce a wrong impression about the financial position and prospects of Bombay. The Committee has based its scheme of Provincial contributions, to the deficit in the Imperial exchequer, on the increased spending power secured by the Provinces as a result of the re-distribution of resources. As a sort of compensation for its loss of the half share of the income-tax, Bombay receives the whole of the land revenue and the entire revenue from stamps. This redistribution improves Bombay's position with respect to the spending power, to the extent of 93 lakhs of rupees, the corresponding increase for Madras being 576 lakhs, for Bengal 104 lakhs for the United Provinces 394 lakhs, for the Punjab 289 lakhs, and for Burma, 246 lakhs of rupees. Bombay thus comes very badly off, compared with the other Provinces, excepting Bihar and Orissa, C.P. and Assam. With reference to Bombay the report of the Meston Committee says: "The former has attained a scale of expenditure far above the Indian average and the pace of expansion of its revenues is distinctly higher than in any other province. We believe that it could without inconvenience forego the greater part of its new resources at the outset, and help the less fortunate provinces from its own abundant balance." It is true that Bombay's scale of expenditure is high and it is equally true that its revenues have increased at a rapid rate during the past few years. But the assumption that the growth of revenue in the immediate future will continue on anything like the scale of the last few years has no sufficient warrant.

The increase in our excise revenue has been phenomenal, having been 102 per cent. during the past eight years, and this very fact tells against the conclusion that it is capable of much expansion. Public opinion is strongly opposed to reliance being placed upon excise as a source of increasing revenue. It would stop all drink traffic to-morrow if that were practicable and the Government of Bombay will have a particularly hard task set to them to make up for the steady loss of excise revenue if a policy of prohibition is to be gradually carried out or temperance, at any rate, is to be seriously promoted. The increase in the revenue from general stamps during the eight years' period, has been 119 per cent., and it can be easily accounted for by the greater commercial and industrial activity which has characterised Bombay in recent years. Revenue from forests may be expected to increase steadily but for a long time to come that asset will require investment of capital upon its development, and therefore, larger amounts of expenditure. Land cannot be expected to yield any increase worth calculating and the same remark may be made with regard to several remaining sources of income. The only source of revenue, which is capable of expansion, is the income-tax and Bombay's share in that source of growing revenue has been diverted to the Imperial Exchequer. On the one hand, Bombay is complimented on its wealth, its high level of expenditure and the rapid rate of its income and, on the other, its principal means of tapping that wealth is coolly taken away! In the case of an industrial and commercial Province like Bombay, income from land and general stamps is a poor compensation for the loss of the proceeds of the income-tax. It is, therefore, nothing but exaggeration to say that Bombay is wealthy enough to make heavy sacrifices for rendering the Meston Committee's scheme feasible. The Meston Committee has thrown a veritable apple of discord in the midst of the Provinces. The resources of undeveloped and backward Provinces are substantially increased by the committee's scheme and they have reason to be thankful to it for the windfall as their contributions to the Central Government are insignificant. But Provinces like Madras and U.P. which find themselves the lucky owners of additional crores under the Committee's redistribution project, are inclined to regard a call for contributions to the Imperial exchequer as an unholy raid made upon their property which had been unjustly withheld from them for years together. The standard contribution fixed for Madras is 17 per cent. of the deficit of the Government of India, but its initial contribution will be 35½ per cent., to be reduced by annual decreases in the course of seven years to that percentage. Bombay will start with 5½ per cent. and will raise its contribution to 13 per cent. The feeling in Madras is that this distribution is inequitable and the demand is that the province should not be called upon to pay anything more than 17 per cent. Madras, it is stated, will have no difficulty in digesting the increase in its spending power and it is urged that Bombay, for instance, ought to be made to contribute a larger percentage than has been fixed for it. Champions of Madras interests have suggested that the gap left in the Imperial budget by the restriction of the contribution of their Province to 17 per cent. may be filled up by Bombay and other Provinces paying out of their accumulated balances. We, however, think that in order to strengthen the Madras case, it is not necessary to do injustice to Bombay.

The comparison which is set up to the disadvantage of this Presidency with regard to contributions to the national purse is not well-founded. The Meston Committee itself has recognised this. It points out the relevant facts that under its scheme, the net gain of Madras will be 228 lakhs, while that of Bombay will amount to only 37 lakhs, and that if the contribution of this Presidency is comparatively small, its indirect contribution through customs and income-tax to the Government of India is many times larger than those of agricultural Provinces like the U.P. and Madras. Then again the Madras contribution of 348 lakhs is no additional burden imposed upon that Province. But, as the Committee says, "it really amounts to the requirement that Madras is called upon to content itself in the initial year with an improvement in its revenue of 228 lakhs instead of a possible maximum of 576." The contribution each Province is asked to make, is on index to the extent of the gain it has secured to the spending capacity by the redistribution of the revenues, and not any additional financial sacrifice forced upon it. The intensity of the feeling of hostility in Madras to the amount of the contribution proposed by the Meston Committee, it is not difficult to understand. What we are anxious, however, to emphasise is that the position of Bombay is in no way better than that of Madras. Bombay makes a small direct contribution because its gain is smaller and its indirect contribution is more substantial. If Bombay spends more than the other Provinces, its taxpayers contribute more to the State Exchequer. Its people cannot justly be asked to stop their material and moral progress because some other Provinces cannot secure what they want and the Government of India cannot make their two ends meet. Its geographical position and the enterprise and industry of its people have made Bombay what it is. The inter-provincial jealousies and the heart-burnings which have been roused by the redistribution of finances ought not to have been created. It is not impossible for the Government of India to make themselves independent of Provincial contributions or to reduce their deficit and to put an end to the unseemly scramble over the distribution of revenues. Speaking of this Presidency, we have to repeat that it will be most unfair to start Bombay on the career of the Reforms with crippled resources and with the only fruitful source of its revenue taken out of its hands. Bombay cannot deteriorate or mark time, but must keep up it advance; and that is possible only with adequate resources, assigned to it as its legitimate share of national revenues. The principle of a complete separation of Imperial and Provincial finance, though excellent in itself, ought not to be pressed so much as to deprive Bombay of its means of financing the many schemes of development that confront the people, and demand early execution. We hope the scheme formulated by the Meston Committee will be revised so as to remove the just cause of complaint that this Presidency has to urge against it.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Like the last election, the forthcoming election to the American Presidency is naturally of greater interest to the outside world than any that took place in the past. At the last election the Allies were concerned to know whether the new President would uphold them in their fight for freedom, and though the return of President Wilson was not looked upon as particularly favourable, he turned out to be a tower of strength once the fateful decision was made. The Allies, and Europe generally, owe a great debt to President Wilson for his support during the war, and the world is probably wiser for his failures in connection with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations inasmuch as it has realised how little European diplomatists have learned from the war. He has not been able to carry the country with him, and for the present the future action of America is uncertain. Will she refuse to consider the Peace Treaty, even if it is modified? Will she decline to take any part in the reconstruction of the Old World? These are questions, which appear to the Allies as all-important in connection with the American elections. Whether the people of the United States think so is quite another matter. Every part of national life is at present in such a state of uncertainty that it may be the Americans will consider that domestic problems are of far greater importance than international ones, and they may elect to fight the campaign on purely national matters. This is a possibility, for it has to be remembered that the Western States are very little concerned with the new orientation of the country in international politics, and they will refuse to sink their own schemes. On the other hand, a very large body of American opinion recognises that the war has brought them into altogether new conditions, and it is useless to conceal from themselves how important it is that the United States should face these new conditions. Then, too, a large number know that, in the eyes of the world, their attitude toward the League of Nations will be a criterion of their desire to live up to the high ideals they have themselves so loudly professed. It is not surprising, having regard to its harsh terms, that there should be great differences of opinion respecting the Peace Treaty itself. But the League of Nations stands on a different footing, and we do not see how the people of America can refuse to face fairly and squarely the issue involved in this question. It is more important at the present time that the attitude of America should be clear with respect to the League of Nations and the reconstruction of Europe than that any domestic issue should be decided. But it is a matter of grave doubt whether the whole country can be brought to see this point of view. Efforts are being made by influential parties to bring it before the public, and no stone will be left unturned by those, who are jealous of America's honour, to make the people realise the importance of their decision. Up to the present President Wilson has not declared, as definitely as is advisable, what policy he considers the Democratic Party ought to follow, and until he gives the lead we cannot expect that clear issue that is necessary before the candidates are chosen.

But suppose it is possible to get the parties to fight on this platform, what are the prospects? It may be taken for granted that not even a Democratic leader will accept the Treaty of Versailles as it stands, or even the League of Nations, without modifications. It has been clearly shown that several features of the Peace Treaty are obnoxious to the majority of Americans, and no Democratic candidate will take the field, giving unqualified support to the treaty. On the other hand, this party is determined that the Peace Treaty shall not be laid aside, but with modifications, shall become the treaty of America with the enemy powers. The League of Nations is essentially an American plan, though other nations had a great deal to do with it and there is no doubt the American people, as a whole, were strongly in favour of some such scheme of international understanding. President Wilson left for Europe, with the support of the whole nation, in his desire to inaugurate some kind of League for the future good Government of the world without war. The fervour of his moral idealism brought him into conflict with powerful European interests that were not prepared to go to the extent he did. It is not easy to say how far the bitter campaign against the League, as conducted by Senator Lodge and others, represents a political move, but there is no doubt the country, as a whole, is in favour of the League though changes may be demanded. The candidates whose names are being discussed on the Democratic side are Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Mitchell Palmer, and Mr. Davis, the present Ambassador in England. Of these, only Mr. McAdoo has made any outstanding contribution to the national life during the term of the present President, and if he chooses it is not improbable the Democrats would select him as their candidate. The chances of Mr. Bryan are very small, for he has already led his party three times into the wilderness, and under present conditions there is little hope of his being selected to fight the cause of the Democrats. Turning to the republicans, whose convention met yesterday, a number of candidates are in the field, and as they represent different phases of the republican movement, it will not be easy to say for whom all the party forces will fight. The name that seems in high favour is that of General Leonard Wood, the associate and great personal friend of the late President Roosevelt. His programme is very far indeed from that which the liberal opinion of Europe has been led to associate with the new spirit in America. He is a strong man, and has fought his way up. He has proved his worth as a soldier, and would carry out an active foreign policy which might not be very favourable to the Allies. Senator Hiram Johnson has left the world in no doubt as to his attitude toward the Peace Treaty and the League. He would away with them completely, though we do not know what he would substitute for them. He will not have the United States take any responsibilities in the Old World. If he is selected, he will fight partly on this basis and partly on domestic questions that concern the western States.

It is difficult to say whether either of those parties will decide to fight mainly on the issue of the League of Nations. A name of a non-party man has been suggested for candidature, which is of peculiar interest. It is that of Mr. Hoover, whose work has brought personal honour not only to himself, but to his country which he has served most loyally. His part in the work of feeding starving Europe has been a noble one, and he has greatly impressed the Allies with his ability and statesmanship. To many Mr. Hoover stands for America, and he certainly has wrought lasting good to the parts of Europe that have been sorely stricken. He has no political past, and some even doubt to which of the great parties he belongs. But though he has served President Wilson magnificently he cannot be reckoned among the Democrats in domestic affairs. He himself claims to be a Progressive Republican. If he is invited to contest the Presidency by one party, or the other, or by an independent party, he will certainly fight on the issue of the League of Nations. If he is elected, the verdict of America on the League of Nations will be decisive. It is difficult to say what the chances of Mr. Hoover will be. Unless he is adopted by one the large parties he will have no strong organisation to support him. The party leaders are never keen on outside candidates whose policy is uncertain on domestic matters, and they will not welcome the advent of Mr. Hoover. On the other hand, he would obtain great support from that large section of Americans who are deeply anxious to see their country play her rightful part in the world reconstruction, and redeem her honour which was pledged by the President in regard to the League. That Mr. Hoover is honoured in his own country cannot be doubted, for all recognise his merits and the strong line he has taken in dealing with the problems with which he has been faced. In many respects he would be an ideal candidate, but we shall have to wait a few days to see whether he is selected for the great fight. We hope the issue will be the clear one of America's relation to the rest of the world, that is, with especial regard to the work of reconstruction and the League. The selection of candidates will make it clear what the policy of the republic will be.

Notes of the Day.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

China is fully justified in protesting against the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which, as we know, is aimed—or, at least, was originally aimed—as much against her as at any other nation from whom disturbance of the peace in the Far East, detrimental to the interests of Great Britain and Japan, was feared. But circumstances have changed entirely during the last six years and the duty of safeguarding the peace of the Far East in common with that of all other regions of the earth will henceforth devolve on the League of Nations as a whole and not on the shoulders of any single nation or group of nations. At least, that should be the aim of international politics of the future. The Covenant of the League of Nations, while not insisting on the abrogation of any past alliance or treaties, lays down the rule that in all cases the treaties entered into between individual members of the League should not only be made public, but should also be recast, if necessary, to make them consonant with the terms of the Covenant. China, who is a member of the League of Nations, has every right to claim that the secret as well as the public terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be made public and if any of them are detrimental to her interests, they should be abrogated. Britain cannot certainly refuse to recognise the legitimacy of such a claim. It is stated that the alliance will continue to operate for a year more, since it has not been found convenient to revoke or modify it now. It is to be hoped, however, that China's protest will lead before long to the termination of the alliance or its modification conformably to the Chinese demand.

The 49th Bengalis.

A cryptic message from Simla informed us the other day that the 49th Bengalis would be disbanded after their return from overseas. No statement of the reasons prompting the contemplated step has been furnished to the public. There will naturally be keen disappointment and dissatisfaction over the proposal of the military authorities. The 49th Bengalis constituted the first genuinely Bengali regiment to volunteer for military service, since the days when it became a fashion to taunt the Bengali race with lack of martial spirit. How false the charge was was proved when about 7,000 young men of Bengal, in spite of adverse circumstances, came forward during the war to face the hardships and discipline of military service. They proved their mettle in Mesopotamia and other theatres of war and though they may not have come up to the standard of seasoned veterans or members of the regular military tribes, they conducted themselves, according to all reports, satisfactorily and gallantly enough to earn the approbation of the authorities. It is surprising, therefore, to be told that they will be disbanded. What is the true explanation? The "Bengalee" hints that the military authorities do not think that the regiment will prove of much use as a permanent branch of the army. But, surely, training and experience alone can render any body of troops really fit and serviceable. The public would like to be assured that no political reasons are behind the resolve to disband the regiment.

Prohibition of Animal Sacrifice.

Good practices ultimately tell even upon the rude untutored minds. In the village of Sirsi, 30 miles from Yellapur, a movement of a salutary character was launched into existence by some of the more ardent spirits;—namely, the prohibition of animal sacrifice. Whenever "Jatras" came on a large number of helpless animals were slaughtered mercilessly and Yellapur continued doing it till recently; but the Managing Committee of the Mari temple, hearing of the good work being done at Sirsi, ordered a total cessation of animal sacrifice and the pilgrims soon fell in with the innovation—with the result that not a single animal was slaughtered during the last *Jatra*. Humanitarians will congratulate Yellapur on the laudable example it has set.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

FIRST PROVISIONAL RESULTS.

SOCIALIST MAJORITY ANTICIPATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

Berlin.—The first provisional results of the elections show that in North Berlin the Majority Socialists have polled 19,000 the Independent Socialists 36,600, the Center 3,000, the Peoples' Party 11,000, the National Party 10,000, and the Communists 1,000; in Halle the Majority Socialists have secured 10,000 the Independent Socialists 34,000, Democrats 13,000; In Frankfort the Majority Socialists 21,000, the Independent Socialists 13,000. The Majority Socialists are likewise leading in Offenbach and Nuremberg.

COUNT BERNSTORFF DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

Berlin.—The latest results show that the Democrats Dernburg and Haussmann, have been returned also the Majority Socialists, Scheidemann Eduard Bernstein and Minister Bauer, the Peoples' Party candidates Heiffferich and the Independents Frau Ziela and Georg Ledebourg. Erzbergers election is reported as assured. Count Bernstorff has been defeated.

SPA CONFERENCE.

WILL NOT MEET BEFORE JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that it is almost certain that the Spa Conference will not meet before July. There will probably be an interallied discussion in London prior to the conference.

MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES

DEADLY ENCOUNTER WITH POLICEMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

Five armed men last night attacked three policemen at Cullyhanna County, Armagh. A desperate encounter ensued in which two policemen were critically wounded while one is missing. It is reported that one of the attackers was killed and two wounded.

MORE DESTROYERS PROCEED TO IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

Two more destroyers have left Queenstown for west coast conveying 300 marines.

NO LEVY ON WAR WEALTH

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLIAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Chamberlain stated that after carefully considering suggested scheme for a levy on war wealth in the report of the committee on war wealth, the Government had come to the conclusion that the dangers of such a levy altogether outweighed the advantages and that the Government had therefore decided not to make proposals in that sense.

N. LONDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIMIDZU BEATS LOWE IN FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

In the final of open singles in the North London Lawn-Tennis Championships Shimidzu beat A. H. Lowe 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

AUDACIOUS CAREER OF EX-SOLDIER.

HOW TOPLIS CAME BY HIS END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

The Audacious career of an ex-soldier, Toplis by name, who murdered a taxi-driver at Andover in April and who has since eluded vigorous pursuit extending throughout the country has now ended at Penrith where he was surrounded by a cordon of police. Inexchange or revolver shots Toplis was shot through the heart. Toplis is likewise accused of shooting in Scotland and numerous hold-ups.

BOLSHEVIST ENTRY INTO PERSIA.

ITS DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES

TO BE CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lloyd George stated that a special meeting of the Council of League of Nations would be held in London on June 14th on the application of the Persian Government to consider the situation created by the Bolshevist occupation of Enzeli and that doubtless opportunity would be taken to consider the dangers and difficulties in Central Europe.

DANGER OF INVASION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 10 a.m. June 8.
LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—The Persian Foreign Minister said that the situation in Persia was quite calm. Certainly a Bolshevist column had penetrated Persia but the part had already been withdrawn. There had never been any Persian Bolshevists. At the same time the danger of invasion still remained not only from Russia but from the Turkish Nationalists.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

INDIAN PLATOON WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that according to a Tabriz message the Indian platoon has withdrawn and is rejoining the headquarters at Kazvin.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KASSIN.

SO FAR WITHOUT RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that negotiations with Krassin have so far not yielded results indicating that the prolonged stay of Krassin in London is likely. It is pointed out that Krassin quitted Moscow several months ago and has since lost the confidence of the real rulers who are only using him as stool.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTH WALES MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

Presiding over the Conference of the South Wales Miners at Cardiff yesterday Mr. William Brace said that the miners had failed to convince the public or the workmen of other trades that it was their honest desire in pressing for nationalisation to secure coal at reasonable rates for the people hence the miners had no alternative but to withdraw cheap coal from the industries free to sell their own products at exorbitant rates.

CALCUTTA WATER-SUPPLY.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME ESTIMATED TO COST RS. 239 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mr. St. George Moore, who was engaged to advise the Corporation of Calcutta, regarding improvement of water supply, has submitted his report in which he makes comprehensive recommendations. His scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 239 lakhs.

MARTIAL LAW OFFICERS.

PROTEST AGAINST THEIR RETENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 8.

At a meeting of the Indian Association, held yesterday evening, a resolution was passed placing on record its protest against the retention of officers connected with the introduction and administration of Martial Law, and particularly viewing with alarm the impending resumption of charge of the office as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government by Mr. J. P. Thompson, the right-hand man of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, during his oppressive regime. The Association further considered the persistence of Government in this matter a direct insult to people of this Province.

A Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—

The family of the late Mr. Gaurishanker Udeshanker Oza, C.S.I., sustained a loss in the death of Mrs. Mahalaxmi Prashashanker who unexpectedly breathed her last on Monday afternoon.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CHINA'S PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

HER CONSENT MUST BE OBTAINED TO CONCLUDE AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

PEKING.—The Foreign Minister has issued a statement with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance declaring that the continuation of the past treatment of China in this connection will no longer be tolerated out will be regarded as unfriendly. The statement points out that China has despatched memorandum to Britain emphasising how China has suffered during the war through the operation of the alliance. It is contended that China became a member of League of Nations by ratifying the Austrian Treaty and that consequently the contract between the other members of League regarding affairs in China cannot be concluded without China's consent..

PEACE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA.

A CONFERENCE EXPECTED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

Shanghai.—The Peace between North China and South China seems at length to be on the eve of realisation. The immediate exect of the split between the politicians in South China has been the rapprochement of the Northern and Canton Governments. The opening of a peace conference is expected almost immediately.

PARTNERS AT VARIANCE.

STORY OF AN AGREEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mr. J. N. Roy appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and filed an application on behalf of Mr. A. F. Seldana, of Messrs. Seldana and Co., against Rai Sukhalall Karnani Bahadur, under Section 420 read with section 511, of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts of the case are, complainant and accused jointly carried on business in hardware for the supply of hardware to the Munitions Board, from March 1918 to June 1918. They received a large number of orders from the Munitions Board. It was alleged that towards the end of June 1918, disputes and differences arose between the parties, and the position became so acute that it was impossible to go on further. In consequence they mutually agreed to come to a settlement. This settlement, however, could not be acted upon, and the complainant signed another agreement, on 22nd August 1918. In that agreement the accused represented that bills made out by complainant, including Bill No. A/47 for Rs. 1,72,750, had already been submitted to the Munitions Board and that the complainant agreed that in the event of any deduction being made in respect of those bills, the complainant would pay the full amount of such deduction to the accused, and would deposit Rs. 25,000 with the accused by way of security to cover deductions, which sum the complainant paid in deposit.

The petition further stated that the complainant got information that Bill No. A 47 for Rs. 1,72,750 was never submitted by the accused to the Munitions Board and, accordingly, the complainant on the 2nd April, 1919, wrote through his solicitor for an explanation from the accused. Twenty-two days afterwards, the accused, through his solicitor in reply, said that the bill was submitted to the Munitions Board, who returned the same pointing out that Mr. Seldana had already accepted the order on the 1st July 1918 at a much lower rate. The bill had therefore to be reduced to Rs. 1,33,261. The accused had accepted payment of that amount against the bill. There was a discrepancy of Rs. 39,490 for which the complainant was responsible in terms of the agreement of 22nd August last and the accused demanded payment of that amount.

The petition stated that the statement made in that letter was false and that the demand made by the accused was a dishonest attempt to cheat the complainant. On it being suggested that complainant would be content with a police enquiry by Mr. Armstrong, the Deputy-Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., in charge of the Munitions Board Enquiry, the Magistrate referred the petition to Mr. Armstrong for enquiry and report by 21st instant.

MR. A. B. DHURVA.

PRO VICE-CHANCELLOR OF HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 7.

Mr. A. B. Dhruva, Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares has been appointed its pro Vice-Chancellor in place of Rai Gyanindra Nath Chakra Varthi Bahadur who has taken leave to act temporarily as registrar, Allahabad University.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHANCES OF CANDITATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

CHICAGO.—The Republican National Convention, which opens to-morrow promises to open without any decisive advantage for any of the numerous presidential candidates. The greatest uncertainty prevails with regard to the Convention's potential choice of General Wood, is now credited with the support of 124 delegates and Senator Johnson with 112 while Mr. Hughes Lowden and others as possible compromise candidates. Possibly the final choice will depend on the agreement between the party leaders.

De Valera is here urging the adoption of a declaration in the Republican Party platform favouring freedom of Ireland.

CLAIMS AGAINST U. S. PAID TO ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 8.

Washington. The War Department announces that the claims against the United States paid to the allies amount to 893,716,000 dollars including 748,392,000 dollars to France and 112,997,000 to Britain against which the United States has disposed of the surplus of war material abroad amounting to 822,923,000 dollars.

MESOPOTAMIAN ADMINISTRATION.

NO DECISION YET TAKEN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 8.

Replying to Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Lloyd George stated that no decision with regard to the future administration of Mesopotamia would be taken till the Turkish Treaty had been signed and mandate settled. He was not sure when the treaty would be signed but he hoped that the mandate would be settled soon. The Government was pressing for settlement as rapidly as possible.

IBN SAID AND KING OF HEDJAZ.

ENDEAVOUR TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 8.

In reply to Major Ormesby Gore, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government was using every endeavour to settle the differences between Ibn Said and the King of Hedjaz.

IRISH CRIMES.

CONTEMPLATED GOVT. ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 8.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Donald, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Government intended to take steps to bring to justice all persons associated with crime in Ireland. In this connection the Government had reorganised the Irish Executive and was strengthening the police and naval and military forces in Ireland. Probably it would also be necessary to strengthen the law for dealing with crime. (Cheers.)

The Government intended to put down the present organised campaign of murder and assassination.

PENSIONS OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 8.

In reply to Brigadier-General Croft, Mr. Montagu said he regretted that he was unable to sanction any general increase of pensions of officers of the Indian Army who were not employed in war time, but he was communicating with the Indian Government with a view to a measure of relief being given to officers invalided from service on small pensions who were now in distressed circumstances.

"RETIRING" OFFICERS.

Replying to Mr. Rawlinson who asked whether the Government intended using the power to retire officers after twenty-five years' service merely for the purpose of reducing numbers, Mr. Montagu said there was no reason to suppose that the Government would exercise the power except when it was in the public interest to dispense with officers' services. The Government was always empowered to do so for the purpose of reducing the establishment.

WORLD'S SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

POSITION DECLARED VERY SERIOUS.

PRICE OF BREAD TO GO UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., June 8.

Anxiety is expressed regarding the prospects of the world's shortage of wheat. It is pointed out that sowing has declined in all great wheat-producing countries. The United States exports next season will be practically nil. Australia has none to spare while Russia is exporting merely a faction of her former exports.

A leading miller interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Mail" declared that the the position was very serious. The failure of the next year's crops would mean famine. The Price of loaf would be nearer two shillings than nine pence unless the home production was doubles, compared with the pre-war times.

CABLE ITEMS.

London June, 7th.—The Maharajah of Alwar has arrived in London from Paris.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles Mathews, Director of Public Prosecutions and Miss Rhoda Brougton, the novelist.

Wellington.—General Birdwood in the course of a speech advised New Zealand to keep in closest touch with Australia and India and help each other, if necessary.

The statics for the Port of London dated June 2nd show that 97 ships with the tonnage of 227,117 were discharging and 36 with the tonnage of 101,761 were loading. None were waiting in the dock or the river.

Official and Personal.

We understand that Dr. M. B. Velkar intends standing as a candidate from the city of Bombay for the Provincial Legislative Council on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party.

(Continued from column 6.)

large meeting at Mansion House this afternoon in connection with Imperial trade relations and the forthcoming British Trade Exhibition. He read a letter from the Prince of Wales, President of the General Committee stating that the Government had decided to introduce a Bill providing a hundred thousand sterling for the Exhibition Guarantee Fund on condition that at least half a million sterling was guaranteed from other sources. The Prince hoped that at least a million sterling would be guaranteed.

The Premier wrote regretting his absence. He urged everyone to give the most energetic support to the Exhibition and declared that trade between the Mother Country and the Dominions was at present steadily declining compared with the similar trade of foreign countries. This ought to be arrested whatever its cause.

Lord Milner urged that the Exhibition should be on a vast scale befitting the Empire and thoroughly characteristic of the resources of the Empire. He emphasised that the Exhibition would have a social and national, as well as economic value and would make for the inter-dependence of various parts of the Commonwealth.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada promised the hearty support of Canada.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL-FIELDS.

A CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 9.

The "Evening Standard" authoritatively states that the report that the Government has decided to exclude the Royal Dutch and Shell Group from Mesopotamian oil fields is incorrect. No decision has yet been reached and there has been no alteration of the relative positions of the interests involved since the announcement was made on May 13th of the formation of the North Persian Oils Limited.

BOLSHEVIKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 9.

Warsaw.—A communique says:—Between the Dvina and Borisoff our counter-offensive is developing most satisfactorily. The Bolsheviks are retreating in disorder leaving a considerable number of prisoners and material. Desertions from the Bolsheviks are increasing. Bolshevik attacks on Kiev bridgeheads have been severely repulsed.

AN APOLOGY.

FOR BURNING BRITISH FLAG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 9.

Washington.—The Secretary of State has apologised to the British Embassy for the action of some lady sympathisers with Sinn Fein who burned the British flag.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

CONSIDERATION OF PRACTICABILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 9.

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons, Mr. Leslie Wilson stated that invitation to consider the practicability of imperial preference had been sent to all colonies and protectorates except those precluded from doing so by international agreements or in which preference was already enforced or was impracticable. The replies hitherto received included those from Hongkong and Sierra Leone, both of which considered that preference was unnecessary, and Cyprus, where legislation on this question had been passed. Mauritius was considering the matter.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gretton, moving the adjournment, asked for the meaning of the negotiations with Krassin. He said the Russian Government was tainted with a record of violence and murders and Russia had nothing in which to trade with Britain. He ridiculed the stories of bursting Russian granaries. Moreover, the sum of sixty-five million sterling which it was suggested Russia held for payment of imports, was largely stolen gold belonging to one or the other of the Allies.

Sir Samuel Hoare condemned the attacks upon the Premier and declared that the latter had two fundamental interests at heart, namely, the need for food and peace, nevertheless there would be an impression here and in France that if we accepted Russian gold we should be acting like receivers of stolen goods.

ALLIED ASSENT.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said that the decision to trade with Russia had been taken in Paris with M. Clemenceau in the chair. All the Allies had been represented on that occasion and had come to a unanimous decision that it was desirable to open trade relations. He declared that the Allies had acted in this matter upon evidence from anti-Bolsheviks who had been driven out of Russia, but who were associated with the co-operative movement. Subsequently the San Remo Conference passed a resolution expressing readiness to discuss with Krassin the best methods of resumption of trade. It was upon this decision that negotiations were now proceeding with Krassin and by the assent of all the Allies.

With regard to available stocks in Russia, the Premier stated that the Poles confessed that there were considerable quantities of wheat for export in the Ukraine and Siberia.

AGRICULTURAL WEEK-ENDERS.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 9.

In the House of Commons on the second reading of the Agriculture Bill, Mr. Boscawen, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, pointed out that before the war we only produced enough wheat to suffice from Friday night till Monday morning. For the rest of the week we depended on foreign imports. We were agricultural week-enders. Production had improved during the war and the Government was determined not to let agriculture slip back. It was undoubtedly cheaper to grow wheat in this country at present than to import it. Russia and Hungary were out of court. The whole question for the future was how we were to get our daily bread. The Bill might be called the Farmers' Charter, but it was introduced in national interests to make the best use of our greatest national asset. The keynote of the Bill was security all round, security to the farmer by means of guaranteed prices, security to the labourer by minimum wage and security to the State by giving it a certain control of cultivation so that the maximum amount of food might be produced.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 9.

Berlin.—The tenth International Cotton Congress will be held at Zurich from the 9th to the 11th June, being the first meeting since the war. Fourteen states will be represented and the principal discussions will be on the exchange problem, assistance of cotton industry by scientific research institution of an international tribunal for cotton industry and labour legislation.

IMPERIAL TRADE RELATIONS

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 9.

The Lord Mayor of London presided at a

(Continued in column 5.)

"HOME RULE OUR BIRTHRIGHT."

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

MR. TILAK ON REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, June 7.

Mr. B. G. Tilak and Mr. Khaparde, during the stay here for three days on their way, addressed two public meetings which were very largely attended by citizens of Jubbulpore.

Speaking on "The Reforms and Our Duty" Mr. Tilak pointed out that ever since the Amritsar Congress pronounced its judgment on the Reforms Act, the same had been confirmed in various district and provincial conference in the country with a few exceptions. It must, therefore, be taken to be the general opinion of the country that though the concessions were small and inadequate, it was, clearly our duty to work these reforms with an optimistic spirit in order to secure full self-Government at an early date. It was absurd to urge that the Reforms were disappointing, and that therefore Indians should have nothing to do with them. "Our goal is defined" said Mr. Tilak "and whatever small concessions we get, we ought to utilise for the realisation of that goal, viz., home rule which is our birthright. The King-Emperor has also declared that the aspiration is legitimate".

He then analysed the reforms, and pointed out how they were utterly inadequate. Though a machine of election was being created, yet the elected candidates would have hardly any real power in their hands. They would have no power in the Imperial administration, not even on the subject of Budget. They will be consulted, but the Government is not to be bound by their opinion.

"We want a share in the administration" proceeded Mr. Tilak, "and what we have got is a right to send a larger number of members to the councils." The electors should now take care to send such men to the new Council as would carry out the policy chunciated by the Amirtsar Congress, He urged the audience to bear in mind to return such candidates as would manfully and fearlessly do their work. "Unless we have therein men who really represent the popular aspiration," concluded Mr. Tilak, "the Act will not have the effect desired by its framers, viz., the early establishment of full Responsible Government in India."

PATRIKA VS MR. BANERJEA.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET CONSIDERED INSUFFICIENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

In connection with the notice served on the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the paper has published the following paragraph "We published a leaderette on the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, in the issue of Thursday the 27th May last, when we referred to certain rumours about him to the effect that he had been canvassing briskly and eagerly for "Moderate" support to the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee and that telegrams with that end in view had been sent to the Hon. Mr. Chintamani and the Hon. Mr. Sastri. The rumours were in circulation before we said anything about them. Since the publication of the leaderette the Hon. Mr. Chintamani and the Hon. Mr. Sastri have both denied having received any such communication. We published the rumours and our remarks thereon in good faith, and upon inquiry we believed that the rumours were true. Upon further inquiry, we are not satisfied as to the truth of either rumour and the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's denial of the truth of either of the rumours must be accepted. We, therefore, withdraw the allegations against the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and all our remarks against him contained in that leaderette. We regret the publication of the leaderette and the trouble or annoyance which it may have caused to him."

As Mr. Banerjea does not consider the above expression as either sufficient or satisfactory, papers have been placed before lawyers for necessary action.

"AURANGI KHILAFAT."

ALL COPIES AND TRANSLATIONS FOR FERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 7.

In excise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of Indian Press Act 1910, the Chief Comissioner of Delhi has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies or portions thereof wherever found, of the pamphlet in Urdu or of its translation entitled "Aurangi Khilafat" published by Munshi Ahsanulhaq and printed at the Jaini Lal Machine Printing Press, Saharanpur, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in clauses (a) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of said act.

MR. P. JOSEPH ENTERTAINED

A FAREWELL GATHERING.

A farewell entertainment to Mr. Pothan Joseph, Assistant Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the eve of his departure to join the editorial staff of "Capital" was given on Tuesday night by Mr. K. Eapen Verghese at the Y. M. C. A., (Student Branch) Girgaum. A very large gathering of visitors ladies and gentlemen, had collected to do Mr. Joseph honour in response to Mr. Verghese's invitation. An enjoyable programme of music was gone through and refreshments were lavishly served. Proposed by the host, Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of the Byculla Y. M. C. A. presided at the function.

Mr. G. A. Thomas who proposed the toast of the "Guest" and "Syrian Christians" in a felicitous speech referred to Mr. Joseph's successful career as a journalist and recalled with pride that he was a member of the Syrian Christian community which had produced many able men. In wishing Mr. Joseph Godspeed the speaker hoped that he (Mr. Joseph) would give an even better account of himself than he had yet done.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan who was then called on to speak added his tribute to the guest of the evening.

Mr. Joseph in reply made a choice speech in the course of which he said that the Syrian Christian community, the members of which had given sufficient evidence of talent had not unfortunately, due to various conditions of course, embraced the opportunities for distinction in all directions. He hoped that they would not let slip the chances to exhibit their talents in fields other than the exclusive few which they seemed to mark out for themselves.

It was a matter of grateful recollection to him that in the Girgaum Y. M. C. A. where he had spent a great deal of pleasant time his compatriots should have met to express their appreciation of and love for him. He would endeavour in what messure it was possible to fulfil their hopes about him.

Mr. Benjamin then made a neat little speech wishing Mr. Joseph Godspeed.

More music was gone through and refreshments partaken of the sumptuous provision, before the friends dispersed at a late hour.

MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S SITTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The second sessions of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha Conference concluded sittings to-day and about 800 delegates attended from nearly all provinces of India. Resolutions condemning imperial preference, gold reserve, sale of reverse councils, preferential treatment of Europeans and urging Native States to adopt democratic form of Government and condemning early, old and widow marriages and recommending the adoption of educational propaganda, cow protection, etc., were adopted. Several large donations amounting in all to Rs. 9 lakhs were promised on the spot towards the permanent funds of the Sabha. The next sessions is to be held in Calcutta. The proceedings terminated with a speech by Mr. Gandhi appealing for Rs. 50,000 for carrying on vigorously the work of popularising Hindi in Madras. The appeal was fully responded to Bombay contributing Rs. 40,000 and Calcutta Rs. 10,000. An All-India Committee was formed consisting of 61 members representing all centres.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

There has been no great change in the market to-day and there seems to be little disposition to do business so long as this intensive heat prevails. Coal shares were quiet and very little business were reported. In jute section not much business was put through, but prices generally were on a higher scale, Kamarhattys reaching Rs. 1,010. In miscellaneous section, cotton shares ruled firm, Dunbar closing at Rs 672 and Keshorams at Rs. 18. Edwards Steamship and New Motors were in request and towards close a fair demand sprang up for paper shares which generally advanced in price. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 47 s. l., Caledonian 11-8, Govindpur 21-10, Sendra 34.

Juto:—Benjamin 2-12 discount, Century 11-12, Clive 308, Delta pref 97, Hooghly 123-8 s. l., Hooghly pref 13-4, Howrah 45-12, Kamarhatty 1010, Kanknarrah 796 s. l., Lansdowne 440, Lothian 464, Reliance 48-14 s. l., Standard 683-8, Waverly 17-14.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank pref 96, Alpha General Insurance 0-12 discount, Behar Rice 8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-12 prem, Bengal Paper 115, British Ceylon Corporation 17-8, British India Tobacco 10-8, British India Corporation 13 and deferred 19-12 s. l., Britannia Brass 9-4, Central Provinces Cement 12-4. Calcutta Landing and Shipping 12-4, Dunbar Cotton 672, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 73, Edwards Steamship Co. 11-4, Hatirkool Oil 17-4, Hume Pipe 16 s. l., Kesohoram Cotton 18, Kluang Rubber 8-12, Kumardhubi 29-12, Mohini Mills 0-8 prem, Madan's Theatre 15 s. l., Marshall Sons (India) 12-8, New Motors 11-12, New Savan Sugar 5, Pioneer Sugar 20, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 102, Sphere Insurance 9-8, Tata Industrial Bank 36-4 prem, Titaghur Paper 460.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-4. War Bonds (short loans) 99-12, 1925 at 99-10 and 1928 at 100-6 per cent.

GOVT. REPORTED PURCHASING WHEAT.

REMOVAL OF EXPORT RESTRICTIONS FEARED

PUBLIC CONSTERNATION.

A correspondent wires from Delhi, dated June 8th:—

It is strongly rumoured that the Government have begun purchasing wheat in the Punjab and restrictions over export of wheat will shortly be removed. It has created great consternation among the public as famine is still raging, prices continuing exorbitantly high. Will the Government throw light on the subject without delay whether they are purchasing and if so for what purposes? The matter is serious.

WASTAGE OF COAL.

NEED FOR ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The report of the Coal Fields Committee which sat under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Foley, has now been published. It is signed by seven out of eight members, Mr. Church writing a separate report. The majority support the advice given by Mr. Treharne Rees for the creation of a controlling authority to prevent wastage of coal which is the wealth of the country. Coal is a national asset on which manufacturing industries and commercial expansion of the country depend. A landowner or colliery proprietor is at present in a position to waste this national asset without restriction. By such waste he may obtain immediate financial benefit, but he injures the country, damages his property and diminishes the estate of his heirs. The Committee hold that the State has a right, in the interests of the community, to prevent this dissipation of the country's resources. Nationalisation of coal might have been possible in the earlier days of the industry, but they doubt whether it can now be considered as coming within the sphere of practical politics. They, therefore, support next the alternative of State control and urge legislation to be undertaken for establishing a controlling authority which, they suggest, should consist of the Chief Inspector of Mines as chairman, and the following as members:—An officer of Geological Survey of India, nominated by the Director, and an officer nominated from his staff by the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board, a commercial member not connected with the coal industry nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. After recommending the creation of a coal conservation department, the Committee examine the question of labour in the mines including working hours and shifts and declare themselves against statutory interference at the present time, which they say, might unsettle labour and cause discontent. They further urge increase of transport facilities and adequate supply of wagons and recommend the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act to provide for the acquisition of (1) surface rights for colliery purposes, (2) sand and other materials suitable for stowing and (3) land required for conveyance of sand.

BUGGA AND RATAN.

"DO NOT TRANSPORT TO ANDAMANS!"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

The following telegram was sent to his Excellency the Viceroy and a copy communicated to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:—

"The All-India Congress Committee held at Benares on 31st May, 1920, desires to appeal to your Excellency that Bugga's and Ratanchand's contemplated transportation to the Andamans be stopped in view that one is over forty years and therefore cannot be transported under jail regulations and the other suffering with chronic disease of a serious stubborn type for which several operations were undergone and therefore not in a fit state of health to be transported.—(Sd.) Motilal Nehru, President."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The storm has moved out to centre of Arabian Sea and is apparently severe storm. It will probably travel away in Westerly direction and Monsoon may then penetrate further inland. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal and West Coast of the Peninsula and local in Bombay Deccan, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, Central Provinces, Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein one inch, Tavoy two, Rangoon and Toungoo three quarters, Narayanganj, Barisal one and half, Sangor Island and Mymensingh three quarters, Berhampore and Darjeeling one, Naya Dumka a half, Sconi a quarter, Murmagao four, Karwar and Calicut one and half, Mangalore three, Mercara two. A western disturbance is entering Kashmir.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and Orissa and Kashmir.

The following is a copy of weather telegram, received by the Port Officer, Bombay from the Meteorological Dept., Simla, dated the 8th instant:—

"Storm probably near centre Arabian Sea probably moving North-west."

The Calcutta Indian Association has cabled Mr. Montagu, Lord Selborne and Lord Sinha urging that Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be debarred from contesting labour seats.

"CHALLENGE OF TIME"

INDIAN'S INHERITANCE.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

(From a Correspondent,)

EDINBURGH, May 10.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Poetess, and Miss Mehta, were the principal guests of the members of the Edinburgh Indian Association at a Social given in their honour on Friday, the 7th May.

After the Social Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered an eloquent and instructive address to the members on "The Challenge of Time" in the debating hall of the Association. Mr. V. K. Parama Nayagam, president of the Association, occupied the chair and there was a large and representative gathering of members and guests. The proceedings began with the singing of the Bande Mataram song.

The President in introducing the lecturer said that the members of the Edinburgh Indian Association had been extremely fortunate in having had as their guests this year, a galaxy of true Indian leaders—chief amongst whom were Lokamanya Tilak, Babu Bepin Chandra Pall, Mr Hassan Imam, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Maulvi Syed Sulaiman, Mr. Syed Hussain and Prof. J. C. Bose and to-day it was their privilege to be addressed by one who holds a unique position—unique both by birth and by talents—among the womanhood of India.

After giving a short review of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's political, social and literary activities, the president concluded by saying that her presence in a foreign land heralded a new vista to the all-round activities of Indian womanhood which had hitherto been confined to the four walls of their domestic homes. He then requested Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to address them.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who on rising was greeted with deafening cheers, said that she felt a tremor in addressing the members of the Edinburgh Indian Association who were well known for their advanced views in Indian politics. During her tour in that country she had visited in varied capacity most of the centres of learning, chiefly Oxford and Cambridge, and nowhere did she find such a band of young and enthusiastic Indians.

She said that there were a hundred different ways of dealing with the subject of that evening "The Challenge of Time" and whatever be the method adopted and whatever the themes discussed, all will ultimately gravitate to that one central point of which all their eyes were turned—India. She transported the audience in her characteristic eloquent way to the classic lands of Greece, Rome, Babylon, Egypt and China, all comrades of India's youth, and asked them what had challenge of time done to them, and what had challenge of time left of these ancient nations.

SELF-RENUNCIATION.

Of Greece it had left a memory of Beauty, of Rome it had left a memory of Imperial Power, and of Egypt a memory of Pharoahs. And what about India? India also would have left this pathetic halo of memory had it not been for the foundation of her civilization laid on the imperishable bedrock of spirituality. If she had followed the mad policy of conquest and annexation of her early comrades, India would not have survived till to-day as a living and potent factor—not as a hazy memory—to console the lacerated hearts steeped and intoxicated in solid materialism It was she who first atempted to proclaim that the end of all acquisitions was self-renunciation and that the greatest of all victories was the conquest of self.

Continuing, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that two generations ago their fathers chose and chose unwisely, disloyally, fulfilling the ancient Mosaic law that the sins of their fathers should visit their children, and they were the children on whom their sins were visited. What did happen was this—that from that accursed hour they were defrauded. They knew the literature of Europe more than their own; more about the philosophy of John Stuart Mill than of the Lord Budha. When we gave up the symbol of our country, the standard bearer of great culture, we ceased to interpret her glory to the needy West. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu concluded in an impassioned peroration that the salvation of India depended more on the average men and women than on their leaders. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The president then requested Miss Mehta who had accompanied Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to address them. In a short but forcible speech she explained that the women of India were not out to break "glass windows" nor to belabour the ministers. Neither did they aspire to usurp the men's power or position.

In a felicitous, brief speech, Mr. N. K. Menon, the hon. secretary proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guest and Miss Mehta which was seconded by Mr. K. R. N. Pillai, and the proceedings came to a close with the singing of Bande Mataram.

Mr. Shantaram Kashinath Chitre of Poona (age 25), had gone into Christianity about 4 years ago. He has now returned to Hinduism. He was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Sunday the 6th of June in the presence of members and friends.

SINN FEIN LAND COURTS.

CASES HELD IN PUBLIC.

While the agrarian agitation in the West and South of Ireland is being pursued with the utmost vigour by the labourers and small tenants, Sinn Fein has taken a step that sets at defiance all constituted authority, writes the Dublin correspondent of "The Times." It has set up district courts for taking evidence and delivering judgments in land disputes, and in the counties of Clare, Kerry, and Roscommon it has issued proclamations inviting those who believe that they are entitled to property in the hands of other persons to file their claims with the registrars of the Sinn Fein courts.

These courts have sat hitherto in some places to hear the complaints of persons who had lost property by theft, but such Courts have always been held at night and have sat in private. To-day a report is furnished of the first public sitting of a Sinn Fein land tribunal. The Court was held in the town of Ballinrobe in County Mayo, and the arbitrators are said to have been Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sinn Fein, M.P., and Mr. Kevin O'Sheil, a barrister-at-law. The Court was crowded and Irish Volunteers regulated admission and kept order The witnesses were not sworn.

Nine tenants from the Kilmaine district laid claim to a farm which is held jointly by two men named John Hyland and John Murphy. Mr. Maguire, a solicitor who appeared for the claimants, said that his clients had not sufficient land to make existence possible and the owners of this land who had home farms as well, stood in the way of the proper development and enlargement of the holdings of his clients. The tenants were then examined and gave evidence as to their condition, saying their families had been forced to emigrate for want of land.

THE FARMERS' POSITION.

The Rev. M. Healy, parish priest, who conducted the case for the owners, their solicitors having withdrawn, cross-examined the tenants, who admitted that the Congested Districts Board had hundreds of acres of land in the parish, but said they saw no prospect of getting that land. Messrs. Hyland and Murphy also gave evidence and said that their joint rent amounted to £260. They required the land as they had large families who had no other prospect. If the lands were taken from them they would claim £4,000 each as compensation.

Father Healy told the Court that he could not dispute the claims for economic holdings but, on account of the conditions existing on this estate, the land could not be purhased through the National Land Bank. He suggested that the Congested Districts Board should make temporary lettings of the lands that they held, until they were able to make permanent holdings with houses on them.

Mr. Maguire, in replying, said that he did not agree with the suggestion of leaving the matter in the hands of the Congested Districts Board, because they had closed down their operations owing to the state of the country, and no one knew when they would again deal with land purchase.

Other cases of a similar kind were afterwards heard, and the arbitrators said that they would inspect the lands and give their awards at a later date.

REDS CAPTURE 4,000,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM.

In reply to Mr. Bromfield, who asked in Parliament in mail week whether the Bolshevists had captured nearly 2,000,000 tons of petroleum and its by-products in the Baku region.

Mr. Kellaway said:—No official report has been received as to the quantities of petroleum involved, but as the Bolshevists are in possession of Baku, it may be assumed that the whole of the stocks in and near the town have fallen into their hands. The latest information as to these stocks is dated March 1, when the total quantity of crude oil and products in the oil-fields and refinery districts was estimated to be over 4,000,000 tons.

RULES UNDER REFORM ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretaries of all the Provincial Congress Committees, except that of Burma:—

"Please send direct Mr. Patel, preferably by cable, your Committee's representations regarding rules under Reforms Act. Mr. Patel's cable address is Incas, Fleet, Standard, London."

(Continued fro mcolumn 6.)

Parliament on the Hunter Committee Report, the secretary, European Association, cabled to the president of the Association, now at home, to emphasize in the press and Parliament that the general body of Europeans in India strongly uphold General Dyer and condemn the action of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

We are profoundly sorry for the 'general body of Europeans in India.' A body of men who can uphold the perpetrator of the massacre of Jallianwallah Bagh, can only be described as un-English. And they forcibly illustrate the truth of the penetrating observations of the "Manchester Guardian" which our London correspondent cabled yesterday. Such a body of men will do a great service to their own Motherland and to the Empire to which both England and India belong, if they seek a career in some more congenial climate. They are wh' out of place in India, where, it seems, they can only betray their contempt for people among whom they live—to make money. If ever India should be lost to the Empire, to no small extent will it be due to the attitude and conduct of the 'general body of Europeans.'

Opinions of the Day

Mr. Horniman's Challenge to Mr. Montagu.

"The Maratha":—In reply to the questions of Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu on April 21st last made certain statements which were fully refuted by Mr. Horniman in his letters to Mr. Montagu. These have been already published in the public press. It can be clearly seen from the published correspondence that Mr. Montagu could not substantiate his charges and had practically confessed himself beaten. Mr. Montagu seems to be a past master in the art of prevarication, and he took every opportunity to hide himself behind the shibboleth of official jurisdiction. However he cannot escape one thing. In his statement in the House of Commons he is reported to have said "There was plenty of case to put before the Law-Courts" against Mr. Horniman. On the authority of this statement Mr. Horniman challenges Mr. Montagu to put him on trial before competent Law Courts. Mr. Montagu, unable to extricate himself from the false position in which he landed himself through his overzeal to rush in defence of challenges in India, again takes shelter behind technicalities and official red tape and points his finger to the Government of Bombay upon whom he throws the burden of his trial. For the sake of prestige of the Government of Bombay as a whole, and individually of Sir George Lloyd and Mr. Montagu, Mr. Horniman should be allowed to come to India and stand his trial in the High Court of Bombay. Let all those concerned in bringing about Mr. Horniman's deportation act like gentleman and accept the challenge thrown by Mr. Horniman. No prevarication, no delay, no red tape would serve their purpose.

Caution to Government.

"The Muhammadan":—The present situation in the country demands the utmost tact and moderation on the part of the Government. Bankruptcy in these qualities may land the Government and the country into very serious dangers. The Muslim feeling has been roused to its core. Muslims usually are a pacific people; they hesitate a hundred times before they take a serious step; but when once they make up their mind to take it they do it with dead earnestness. There is then no question of their receding or even their faltering. This situation of extreme tension and pitch of feeling may manifest itself now and then in immoderate speeches and utterances. If the Government has an O'Dwyer to counsel its attitude and action and a Dyer to put them into execution the Government itself will create a situation as in the Punjab and the sole responsibility for this misfortune can fasten only on Government. The persecution and the prosecution of some immoderate speech-makers or meeting-holders will only strengthen the determination of Muslims to stand by their principles; will make imprisonment and fines as only glories to be coveted, as martyrdom that will be remembered through generations. The recent issues of Urdu journals from Northern India support strongly our contention. Moulana Fakhir, who our readers will be aware preferred to go to jail when many sympathisers would have rushed in to offer security, was taken in procession to the court house with extraordinary warmth and ovation, cries of "Allah-hu-Akbar" and "Ya-Ali" rending the skies. His carriage was unharnessed and bands of enthusiastic people dragged it along. He was profusely garlanded as he entered the court house and accommodation could not be found in the court for the thousands that had gathered. After the sentence of imprisonment was passed and as he was being conducted to gaol the immense crowd burst into tears. We take this opportunity of expressing our great sorrow and sympathy with Moulana Sahib in his present sufferings which he so cheerfully bears. His sufferings should be really great considered either from the point of view of the extreme heat of the north in this season or of the fasting entailed upon him by this holy month of Ramzan. We caution the Government therefore not to hastily take counsel from tactless heads or advisers. Moderation, tact and good consul "wise and temperate action" are absolutely necessary on the part of the Government in this critical situation.

The Children's Strike.

"New India":—Strikes seem to be full of interesting possibilities and are fast growing popular among all classes of people. The mail this week has an account of an amusing strike among school children at Orpington, Kent, as a protest against their favourite teacher, Mr. Nelson, having to make way for a newly appointed principal, when "hundreds of boy and girl pupils waving banners, flags, and streamers surrounded the school gates and created a din with tin cans, and by shouting, 'we want Mr. Nelson; we will have no teacher but Mr. Nelson'." School-children in the West instead of being disciplined by are disciplining their elders. Perchance a time may come when they will be able to embarrass unfavourable examiners.

Un-English

"The Leader":—We have received the following telegram from Calcutta from the Associated Press:

In view of the forthcoming debate in

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

SEGREGATION OR ASSIMILATION?

TWO PATHS FOR FUTURE

MR. ANDREW'S STATEMENT.

The following statement has been placed before Sir John Lange's South African Commission by Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

I have been sent out on two occasions to Africa as a non-official representative of the interests of the Indian people.

1. I was sent out in November, 1913, by the Hon. G. K. Gokhale and arrived in South Africa towards the end of December 1913. I was in closest touch with Mr. M. K. Gandhi, until I left Capetown in order to meet Mr. Gokhale in London in March 1914.

2. I have been sent out again, on this second visit, by the Imperial Citizenship Association of India, on the request of the British Indian Associations in South Africa.

In British East Africa and Uganda, I made a somewhat prolonged stay and have visited also the Tanganyika Protectorate, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia. It may be of service to the Commission to know, at first hand, the information which I have brought with me concerning the Indian community in the different parts of Africa.

In British East Africa, there was much racial bitterness. The total number of Indians was officially given as 12,500. Immigration is free. The Economic Commission Report sums up against the Indians, and the Convention of Associations does the same. The latter represents European non official opinion.

The grounds given are that the presence of the Indian interferes with the sanitary, economic and moral development of the African native.

The European does not find himself hit by the Indian trader. Both the Economic Commission Report and the Convention of Association's Document refer to South Africa. They propose the ultimate exclusion of the Indian from all British possessions in Africa. The phrase that is most often repeated is that of Major Grogan viz., that South Africa has "shut the front door" of Africa against the Indian and that British East Africa should "shut the back door." Racialism runs very high and there is trouble ahead.

In Uganda the tone is different. The Indians are liked by the Baganda, and they have done perhaps more than any one else to develop trade. A signed document was given to me by Sir Apolo Kagwa on behalf of the Lukiko, or Parliament, stating that the Uganda desired to have more Indians coming to their country. The British Administration is sympathetic and does not in any way desire their exclusion. There are probably 3,000 Indians in Uganda.

In Zanzibar, there are nearly 10,000 Indians and they have been long established in the Island. They are quite content and have no grievances. In the Tanganyika Province, the Indians have been very hard hit by the war and there is great confusion about currency and exchange. There were no serious complaints brought before me beyond those relating to the exchange and currency questions and the high price of living. There are about 3,500 Indians.

Portuguese East Africa.

In Portuguese East Africa, the Indian have been warmly welcomed by the Portuguese Government and treated with every respect. They have full land and trading rights and they speak in the highest terms of the generous conduct of the Portuguese Government.

I have never seen an Indian community anywhere in Africa so entirely contented a that which is resident in the Mozambiqu territory. Possibly the number of Indian is 2,000/3,000. No one could give me exact figures.

In Rhodesia, the Indian community was contented with its position under the present Administration. The great fear expressed on every hand was that, in the future, Rhodesia might come within the South African Union. There has been practically no trouble up to now about licenses or land. The number of Indian in Rhodesia is 3,200.

In the Transvaal, I found more racial bitterness than in British East Africa. The Tamil market gardeners and fruit sellers are generally popular, but the trading class is being attacked with an hostility which appears to have no parallel anywhere else in Africa, with the possible exception of British East. The total India population is under 14,000 and it is only a percentage of those who are the objects of this violent campaign of racial and trade bitterness. The more I have thought over the matter, the more certain it appears to me that the present sentiment is due to temporary rather than to permanent causes. If it can be proved that there has been unfair competition and underselling of Europeans in store-keeping, then the obvious remedy is to insist on *every wholesome regulations of trade being kept by the Indian as well as by the European.* This should include the regulation of shop hours, sanitation, assistant's salaries, book-keeping, etc. But to take away from Indians, whose occupation in life is that of trading, the opportunity of freely carrying their profession, is unjust and unreasonable.

The Indian Government and the Indian people have agreed to the prohibition of fresh immigration. They ask, in return, that the very small number of domiciled Indians who remain shall have the two elementary human rights of carrying on trade and holding property.

Transvaal and Indians.

What has become apparent to me, from an examination of statistics, is this, that the Indian trading class in the Transvaal will diminish its numbers in the near future. There are three causes for this:—

1. There are no fresh immigrants.
2. There are very few Indian women belonging to this class of the community.
3. There is an inevitable drift back to India.

I think that it is highly probable, judging from all the data, that in another twenty years the Indians in the Transvaal and in the Free State and in the Cape Province will be such a small proportion of the population, that their presence will be hardly noticed. It is only a question of time.

In the Free State the number of Indians is already so insignificant, that there is no "Indian question."

In Natal, I found a deplorable state of affairs among the poorer Indians, both in the slums of Durban and on many of the Sugar Estates which I visited. With regard to the later, there were some noticeable exceptions. I would specially desire to mention what I saw on a Tongaat Estate, where, I understand, Mr. Saunders is in charge. It was a great satisfaction to see what care had been taken on that Estate in the new housing arrangements for the Indian families. But, on the other hand, I have seen many barracks which were quite unfit for human habitation and I have noticed sanitary arrangements, which are altogether inadequate for an area where a large number of families are gathered closely together. Furthermore, what pained me most of all was to see the wretched state of the Indian labourers themselves. I had fully expected to find a great improvement in the condition of this very large section of the Natal Indian Community,—in comparison with what I saw on my former visit six years ago. But, in this, I was disappointed. The labourers, whom I have seen while going to and fro from place to place in the Country districts of Natal—especially those on the sugar estates,—are more miserable and more poverty-stricken on the whole, than the same class in India itself; and their housing, as far as I have been able to inspect it, is worse than that which I have seen in Malaya, Ceylon and on estates in India, which are inspected by the Indian Government.

I have been so impressed by the wretched condition of these labourers, that I propose after consultation with Mr. M. K. Gandhi in India, to put before the Indian Government a scheme by which many of them may be willing by consent to go back to Inia and to start there afresh in their home surroundings with some small amount of capital in their pockets.

I have heard the fear often expressed, that the Natal Indians who came out originally under indenture may so rapidly increase, as to overflow the whole South Africa Union after a period of years.

"Baseless."

This fear seems to me to be baseless even as matters stand; but the reduction of the present numbers of voluntary emigration back to India of many, who have in no way improved their condition in Natal but rather fallen back, would believe such a fear altogether.

In the year 1914, I pointed out to the South African Union Government, that a certain amount of relief could immediately be gained in Natal by the grant of a free passage to India for these Indians who wished to return and who were willing to forgo their right to come back. This suggestion was taken up and it has now been embodied in the Indian Relief Act of 1914.

Offer of Free Passage.

I find that this offer of a free passage back to India has been already somewhat widely accepted by Indian labourers in Natal. My proposal now is, that either the Union Government or the Indian Government should offer some further inducement to the poorer Indian labourers in Natal, e.g. a sum of money, to be paid in cash in Bombay which enable the returned Indian to make a new beginning in life in his own Country.

I wish to acknowledge, while making this suggestion, how liberally the Union Government have carried out the relief which they guaranteed in 1914. I understand that they have paid the return passage not merely to Bombay but also the labourer's own village district in India.

Whether the Union Government would now be willing to go beyond this and either share with the Indian Government or else bear the whole expense of this additional grant, is an open question. But if the Union Government decided to grant it, then it should be made quite unmistakably clear, that such a grant and payment of money would be entirely separated, both in principle and practice, from any idea of compulsory repatriation. The latter would be most deeply resented by the Indian people, and I trust that no word of such a thing will reach India.

A Development in Natal.

A development has taken place recently in Natal, which appears to me to hold out great promise for the future, as far the town dwelling Indians are concerned. The Indian workers in the towns are beginning to understand the value of trade unionism, and there is a likelihood in the near future of their coming to an agreement, in the skilled trades (such as printing)—with the European labourers and refusing to undersell them. I have witnessed the very thing happening, both in Australia and New Zealand, and it has almost entirely relieved the trade bitterness between the European and the Indian domiciled residents in those Countries. In Natal, the same principle, if applied to shops, would do away with one of the greatest objections raised against Indian storekeepers often one sidedly namely, that they sweat their shop assistants. Such sweating would not be possible Indian shop assistants had a trade's union of their own, working in harmony with the European Shop Assistants Union.

I wish to record, with great thankfulness, that, while there are in Natal, acute problems of business interests between Indians and Europeans waiting to be settled, there does not appear to exist the same intense race bitterness which I have witnessed in the Transvaal.

Cape Province.

In the Cape Province, I have found little sign of agitation concerning the Indian question. There are certain hardships still existing about the obtaining of trading licenses, which will, no doubt, be brought before the Commission; but the atmosphere itself is undisturbed. Th number of Indians in the Cape Province is likely to decline still further in future years, now that all fresh immigration has been prohibited.

I would wish in conclusion to put before the members of the Commission a general view (in bare outline) of the whole Indian question in South Africa as follows:—

If it had not been for the many thousands of Indians who were brought into Natal under the indenture system, there would never have been any Indian question in South Africa at all. For it must be remembered always that the Indian trader came with the Indian labourer in order to cater for his needs. The two cannot be separated.

This indenture system has been proved to be so hamful to India and to Indians, that the Government of India has now abolished it everywhere. Just as other systems of labour have been proved to be thoroughly bad, so the indenture system has been proved to be thoroughly bad. At the same time, while it was all well to go on, immense sums of money were made out of it in Natal.

If it be argued that, however badly paid this labour was in Natal, it was even worse paid in India, this has now been shown to be incorrect. The true facts may be obtained from the Government of India Despatch of October 15, 1915. But even apart from the question of payment, the life itself of these indenture labourers in Natal and elsewhere became so degraded, under the system, that no money could have ever compensated for such degradation. To give one fact only in Natal, over a series of years, the suicide rate (owing to sexual quarrels and murders on the sugar estates) rose to ten times the rate in India itself among the same class of people. In Fiji, it rose to nearly twenty times the Indian rate. I have spent some of the best years of my life investigating these things on the spot, and I can therefore write with authority.

Stoppage of Immigration.

Everyone is glad that the indentured Indian immigration is stopped. The Indian Government and the Indian people have willingly agreed to the closing down on the part of the South African Union of all fresh immigration from India to South Africa—with the very slight exception of six educated Indians each year who should help in the religious and educational uplift of the community.

Though this complete prohibition has caused hardships to the resident Indian community, the Indian Government and the Indian people have been true to their word. They have never again raised this question or asked for the open door.

What they ask from the South African Union Government, and from the South African people, is a liberal policy towards the domicile and the colonial-born Indians who remain within the Union.

There are two paths now open for the future. The Transvaal, the Cape Province and Natal may take either one path or the other. The Indian people are watching anxiously to see what choice is made.

1. Assimilation by educational facilities. If the policy of Assimilation is adopted; if the domciled and colonial born Indians are accepted into the general population without any attempt at segrgation, if the Indian children born in South Africa are trained and educated from very early days in English manners and customs and book learning by good teachers, then there can be no question that among Indians who still remain in South Africa the standard of living, the sanitation, the manners and customs, will approach more nearly to those of the Europeans. The harshness of racial contrasts, which irritate to-day will be more obliterate.

Another Fact.

Another fact, in this same connection, is of vital importance from the European stand point. The Indian birthrate will decline as the standard of living and education rises. It will approximate to the European birthrate. It will not show that prolific propogation of the slum or the Ghetto.

2. If, on the other hand, the policy of the segregation is adopted (which invariably leads to neglect and dirt and bad sanitary arrangements) than all the harshnesses of racial contrast will be accentuated. The Indian community will fall back in the struggle of life and degenerate. For a voiceless voteless community, which is kept out of sight in a location, is certain to get only the crumbs of Municipal help which fal from the rich man's table. "Out of sight" will mean "Out of mind." I have actually lived in the Pretoria "Lomation" and I can speak not from theory only, but from actual experience.

What is, in this case, of vital importance to the European to remember is, that the Indian birthrate in such "locations" will go up higher and not decline at all. It is the law of all slum populations.

My whole argument therefore if I have expressed it clearly would point to the adoption of assimilation by educational methods, rather than that of sagregation.

The point may still be brought forward, that all this applies to the Indian *labourers*, rather than to the Indian *traders*. I would point out that the Indian Government, in all its dealings with the Natal Government concerning the indentured labourers, insisted on the need of recognition of the Indian trader, if the indenture system was to be allowed to continue. There are official documents to prove this.

Assimilation.

If the policy of assimilation is adopted, I think it may be regarded as certain that the Indian population in Natal, will decline rapidly in the next forty years in comparison with the Europeans. The drift back of Indians, who have the privilege of domicile, will be incessant. This tendency to drift homewards is a matter of Indian psychology, which has been proved again and again in the last century. The return, also, at Government expense of those who cannot improve their conditions in Natal and are ready to take the Union Government's offer, will still go on. The proportion of Indian men to women in Natal is still excessive. This must, by itself, tell against a rapid increase of the Indian population, and, in addition to this, the present birthrate per family (which is still above normal owing to slum conditions) will decline as education advances.

All these causes appear to me to be absolutely decisive, in their effect. They will bring about a decrease in the Indian population. The European population on the other hand, with the door, not only open but *wide* open, is certain to increase. The latest census figures are remarkable. They shew that the Europeans in Natal have increased by 25 per cent in seven years.

Immediate Questions.

With regard to the immediate questions before the Commission—I would frankly state that on their technical side I am not an expert. I know nothing about the technicalities of land rights or trading licenses. I have therefore dealt with in this statement with the larger situation, which may throw light upon these immediate problems.

As an amateur, not as an expert, I would give my opinion as follows:—

1. In the Transvaal, Clause 3 of 1885 must be modified, That is the root of all the trouble and there will be no cessation of trouble so long as it stands.

2. In Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape Province, with regard to trade licenses it is essential that a code of regulations should be drawn up, in accordance with which a license can be refused or accepted. The licensing officer and the municipal council should have power to deal with the question of licenses, whether to a European or to an Indian, solely according to this code of regulations, not on racial grounds at all. An appeal should lie against the decision of the Municipal Council to the Supreme Court.

There will be no objection whatever on the part of Indians to any further legislation, which is in accordance with the best modern labour ideals—as to shop hours, sanitation, rates of pay, etc.,—*provided that such legislation is not racial.* Indians are quite prepared to raise their standard of business conduct up to modern levels. What they object to is, that when they do their utmost to lead an honest life and to fulfil every reasonable business requirement, they are penalised by licensing officers and municipal councils *on racial grounds.*

"AN UNWORTHLY ATTEMPT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was rather surprised to read Reuter's message the other day regarding Lord Sydenham's letter in "The Times" quoting the words about "organised conspiracy" in the Muslim Address presented to Sir Michael O'Dwyer last year in support of his pet theory of a conspiracy in the Punjab, as it is a notorious fact in Lahore that the paragraph about the Martial Law and organised conspiracy in the above mentioned address was an interpolation done without the previous knowledge or consent of the signatories. After reading Reuter's message I made further careful enquiries from several prominent members of the deputation who are all unanimous in the recital of the facts and some of them have given me statements in writing. I cannot do better than reproduce practically in full one of the statements:—

Lord Sydenham according to Reuter, has addressed a letter to "The Times" in which he refers to the several addresses presented to Sir Michael O'Dwyer at Lahore on 12th May last year and particularly to the Muslim Address presented by a deputation of which Mr. Mohd. Shafi was a member in order to prove that the existence of an "organised conspiracy" was admitted by educated Indians at the time. It would have been well if Sir Michael O'Dwyer's friends had left these addresses presented to him at a time when Martial Law was still in force amounting virtually to a reign of terror, out of the controversy resulting from the Hunter Report. So far as the Muslim address, of which so much is made by Lord Sydenham is concerned, the facts are these: At a meeting of Muslim Representatives held in the local Mahomedan Hall on 8th April 1919, it was decided to present Sir Michael O'Dwyer with a farewell address; a Sub-Committee was appointed to draft the address and the arrangements regarding printing and presentation, etc., were left in the hands of Major Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana. The Sub-Committee thus appointed met on the following day i.e., 9th April and the contents of the address were finally settled on that occasion. It is obvious that in the address then drafted there was no possibility whatever of any reference of any kind to anything connected with the Punjab disturbances or Martial Law being inserted for the simple reason that the occurrences in connection took place *after* the 9th April." The Durbar which was fixed for the 14th of April at which this address was to be presented was cancelled owing to the disturbances that had taken place in Lahore and elsewhere and so the presentation of the address was, for the moment at any rate, given up. "But about the 10th or 11th of May 1919, Sir Umar Hayat sent word round to the members of the deputation informing them that the address would be presented on the 12th of May and asking them to come to the Government House and sign it there before it was actually presented. There never was any meeting of the Muslim Representatives or of the Sub-Committee after the 9th April to revise the draft address. The signatures to the address were obtained by Major Sir Umar Hayat Khan in the Council Chamber at the Government House a few minutes before its presentation when members of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh deputations had all assembled and none of the signatories read it through as they thought it was the same address which had been passed by the Sub-Committee in April. The address was subsequently read by the Malik Sahib's well-known Lieutenant Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah. It is a notorious fact that the members of the deputation who were not in the know, were astounded when the paragraph in question was read out; but owing to the reign of terror then prevalent as a result of Martial Law when respectable people were being arrested and sent to the lock up, no one had the courage to openly repudiate the paragraph in question."

The facts speaks for themselves. All the gentlemen whom I interviewed admitted the correctness of the facts stated above.—I beg to remain, Sir,—Yours, etc.,

N. SANTANAM.
Secretary
Congress Punjab Enquiry Committee.
Dated Lahore:
June 5.

THE PUNJAB TRAGEDY

MAJORITY REPORT DISAPPROVED.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

MR. HORNIMAN'S RECALL URGED.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 7.

The following are the full texts of resolutions passed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Benares last week:—

This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the irrepairable loss sustained by the country in the sad and sudden demise of Rai Bahadur Dr. Mahendra Nath Ghoedar, one of the members of the Committee.

Having carefully considered the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Enquiry Sub-Committee, the Hunter Committee's report and the Government of India's and the Secretary of State's despatches thereon, the All-India Congress Committee resolves: (a) that thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the members of the Punjab Enquiry Sub-Committee and the Commissioners appointed by them for the great industry and judicial care with which they have collected evidence and written the report which is supported not only by the evidence recorded by them, but also by the evidence given before the Hunter Committee and expresses concurrence with the findings of fact arrived at by the said Commissioners, (b) that a petition be presented to Parliament on the subject of the Punjab tragedy and Parliament be requested to take immediate steps, to institute proceedings by way of impeachment or otherwise to bring Sir Michael O'Dwyer to justice in respect of the oppressive regime in the Punjab, especially his responsiblility in connection with the events of 1919, (c) that the British Congress Committee and the Congress Delegation in England be authorised and requested to take immediate action to move the British Parliament and the British public to secure full justice in the matter, (d) that Parliament be requested to take such steps as necessary to place General Dyer, Col Johnson, Col. O'Brien and Mr. Bosworth Smith before His Majesty's Court of justice in Great Britain for the cruelties committed in April-May, 1919, in Amritsar, Gujranwala, Kasur and other places in the Punjab and urges (e) that the Rowlatt Act be repealed, (f) Rai Saheb Sri Ram Sud and Malik Khan be dismissed and prosecuted, (g) local enquiry be instituted into the corrupt practices of minor officials whose names are mentioned in the statements published in the Congress Commission's report and they should be dismissed and prosecuted where sufficient evidence is available, (h) his Excellency the Viceroy be recalled (i) that fines collected from people convicted by special tribunals and summary courts be refunded, and all indemnities imposed on affected citities be remitted, that wherever the same were collected be refunded, and compensation awarded to those who suffered from the disturbances or relations having fallen victims, themselves been left unprovided for.

The All-India Congress Committee records indignant protest against the general policy and attitude of the Secretary of State for India on the Punjab affairs as disclosed in his despatch on the Hunter Committee majority's principal recommendations and disposing of the grave vital, issues involved in the Punjab tragedy affecting Government's responsible agent's conduct, without giving opportunity for public criticism or for parliamentary debate in gross outrages committed on His Majesty's Indian subjects.

DISAPPOINTING MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee records profound disappointment and dissatisfaction on the Hunter Committee majority's report on last year's events in the Punjab and elsewhere and compete ly dissent from the principal findings and recommendations, record the opinion that the enquiry conducted by the Hunter Committee was incomplete, one sided, and unsatisfactory by reason of the refusal to grant necessary facilities to the Congress Sub-Committee to enable it to tender evidence, thereby shutting out evidence of the very Punjab leaders whose acts among other things the Hunter Committee was called upon to investigate.

The All-India Congress Committee deplores that the Hunter Committee majority's report should be tainted with racial bias and a desire to overlook and justify manifest and proved grave acts of commission and and omission of Indian and Punjab Governments and many acts of inhumanity perpetrated by officers appointed during the martial law regime and that the report should thus accentuate the tendency to count Indian life and honour as of little consequence.

The Congress Committee unhesitatingly rejects the majority conclusion that the Punjab was in a state of open rebellion and accepts the conclusions of the minority and the Government of India's Indian member to the contrary. The Committee considers that the Government of India and the Punjab Government grievously erred in proclaiming martial law in the Punjab in every case after the disturbances were quelled, in allowing it to be inhumanly administered and continuing its administration for periods altogether too long.

SATYAGRAHA NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTURBANCES.

The Committee is clearly of opinion that "Satyagraha" was not responsible in any manner or degree for the disturbances in the Punjab and elsewhere and entirely dissents from the Hunter Committee majority, and minority conclusions on this point. On the contrary, the committee records its emphatic conviction that Mr. Gandhi's teachings and the Satyagraha movement exercised a great restraining influence on the people in all parts of the country during a period of anxiety and excitement.

(a) The Committee regrets to learn nearly 88 persons imprisoned in connection with last year's troubles in the Punjab under martial law Tribunals sentences are still undergoing imprisonment and requests the Viceroy and the Punjab Lieut.-Governor to set them at liberty in conformity with His Majesty's gracious proclamation of December last. (b) In view of the special circumstances of Rattan Chand and Bugga, the Committee appeals to the Indian and Punjab Governments to stop their contemplated transportation to Andamans.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

The Committee is emphatically of opinion that the peace terms offered to Turkey constitute a flagrant violation of the solemn pledges of His Majesty's Government and in complete disregard of the principle of national self-determination accepted by the Allied Powers and of Muslim religious sentiment in India. Having regard to the fact that the resources of India were freely used during the war in Asia, the committee deplores their employment should have resulted in the eventual terms of the said treaty in virtual destruction of the power and prestige of the Khilafat and the removal of the holy places of Islam from the Khilafat custody and control and being placed under Christian influence and control. The Committee strongly urges in the interests of peace and contentment in India that the Turkish treaty terms be revised and brought into conformity with the said pledges and just sentiments of Indian Musalmans.

The Committee resolved in view of the general situation in India with reference to the Indian public feelings, the Turkish Peace Terms, His Majesty's Government's action on the Punjab atrocities, and the policy pursued in giving effect to the Reform scheme through the proposed draft rules and regulations, a special session of the Congress be convened in Calcutta as early as possible, not later than 15th September, to consider the adoption of a policy of non-co-operation or any other suitable course of action.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Other resolutions on various matters were also pased, one of which asked the Provincial Congress Committees to submit to the General Secretaries their views on the principle and programme of non-co-operation. The Committee resolved it should meet to consider those views sometime before the Congress special session. Provincial Committee were also asked to submit Mr. Patel direct, by cable if possible, their representations on rules and regulatiois under the Reform Act. The Committee then affirmed that the Congress lead on the Reforms question was given in the resolution No. 14 passed at the Amritsar Congress in dealing with the Reforms Act and that no further consideration of the question was necessary. Another resolution authorised the president to cable to the authorities concerned protesting against the Anti-Indian agitation and Legislation in East Africa and Fiji. The Committee emphatically protested against the proclamation of the Seditious Meetings Act in Delhi Province as opposed to the spirit of goodwill and co-operation enjoined by His Majesty in his gracious proclamation of last December and as detrimental to successful inauguration of the new era ushered in by the Reforms Act.

The Committee condemned the orders passed by the U. P. Government externing Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru from the Dehra Dun District in circumstances of exceptional inconvenience and trusted better counsels would yet prevail. The Committee reiterated the demand for the cancellation of Mr. Horniman's deportation and urged for Savarkar brothers' lease. The Committee extremely regretted Sir Dinshaw Wacha's resignation of the ex-officio membership on the Committee and gratefully appreciated his long and meritorious services to the country's cause and the Congress particularly.

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9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, 2nd Floor.

FIJI DISTURRANCES.

MOVEMENT OF INDIANS RESTRICTED.

MEMORIAL TO LORD MILNER.

The following petition signed by Indians in Fiji has been submitted:—

Paper No. D.
Fiji,
Suva, 15th March, 1920.

Right hon. Viscount Milner,
His Majesty's Secretary of State
for the Colonies, Downing Street,
London.

May it please your lordship,

The humble petition of the undersigned Indian settlers in Fiji respectfully showeth:

1. That your lordship must be aware of the Indian unrest in Fiji.

2. That the causes of unrest are subjects of investigation.

3. That your petitioners apprehend that the official report of the disturbances is likely to be influenced in the first instance by the fact that the two representatives of the European vested interests, who do not enjoy a reputation for scrupulousness amongst Indians (and even amongst some Europeans of moderate means), who are practically omnipotent in this Colony, have had the sole charge of all investigations in connection with the troubles, aided by two Indian Christian families who have taken prominent part in the conduct of the proceedings. In the second place, the bureaucracy in Fiji, as is the case with all bureaucracies the world over, will naturally avail itself of all and every means to cover their own faults of commission and omission in reference to local troubles.

4. That your petitioners believe the antecedents of Peter Grant and his sons are such that the Government of Fiji should not have placed so much confidence in them.

5. That your petitioners further believe that the riots in Toorak, Suva, had been provoked by some threat or rumour (circulated by somebody, who presumably thought he was rendering service to the Government) with the intention of frightening Indian women into desisting from their efforts to prevent strikers from returning to work and it is probable that the two Christian families of India mentioned above were privy to the circulation of the rumour, if they did not take an active part in it as did an Indian member of the Fiji constabulary, according to popular report.

6. That even after the disturbances had been provoked by Mr. Reay's interfering with the woman Rahiman inside a private enclosure, it was quite possible to pacify the crowd without the display of the military power, viz., by calling upon some Indians in whom the mob had confidence to address them in order to persuade them to dispense.

7. That the use of military afterwards to surround the houses where the supposed rioters had fled and empty these houses of all persons without distinction of age, sex or tenancy was improper.

8. That the bridge-breaking at Nasinu and the riots in Samabula would never have taken place if the riots in Toorak had not been provoked and secondly if the military had not been used as indicated in para 7 hereof.

9. That in Samabula it was quite possible to have the people dispersed by calling upon some popular Indians to give the crowd a piece of wholesome advice and therefore the piece of wholesome advice and therefore the shooting by the police and military was absolutely unnecessary.

10. That the Indians believe that many more have been killed and wounded than the authorities have actually reported.

11. That the breaking of the bridge at Nasinu and the cutting of telephone wires would not have taken place if the authorities had only used tact in dealing with the riots in Toorak.

12. That your petitioners have the impression that the Government unduly sided with the European vested interests—capitalists and employers of Indian labour—in allowing irresponsible persons to play tricks in trying to break up the peaceful strike of the Indian labourers.

13. That the 'permit' or 'pass' system of the Immigration Department openly coerces an Indian labourer to go back to work and your petitioners are informed that even those who did not deny that they wish to emigrate to British Guiana are refused 'passes' or 'permits' to move in Suva.

14. That the "Fiji Times and Herald" newspaper is to a very large extent responsible for the Indian trouble inasmuch as it wrongfully (1) created opinion against the Indian Imperial Association, and its leaders by publication of false and malicious reports of Indian speeches delivered at the Indian Conference of 26th, December 1919 (which speech the reporters did not at all understand) and by persisting in their campaign of maligning Indian leaders in spite of repeated correspondence in protest which the said newspaper did not publish, and (2) led to the ill-treatment of the leaders by such persons as H. G. Pateson, T. Johnson, N. Greenwood and others operating strongly upon the general Indian public, including labourers, with whom the last straw was the order of an overseer to work for 9 hours instead of 8 as before. The strike started here spread everywhere else by mere contagion.

15. That even after the strike and the riots there was no necessity for keeping such large forces as the military and the European Special Constables as the Indian people had already subsided and became quiet.

16. That the repressive legislation which the inspector of constabulary likens to martial law enforced by Europeans bearing badges as special constables, and half castes and Fijians has been so practised as to terrorise and emasculate all Indians without distinction and if it is impossible now for the Indian community to be reinstated in their former position in this colony they can have no hope of ever attaining like equality before the law and fair treatment in this colony.

17. That the excesses committed upon Indian homes, families and belongings by the new force military and police—are such that as a community we find it unbearable to remain in this colony any longer than we may be obliged to remain by circumstances beyond our control.

18. That individual Europeans for many months have been threatening in private conversations and in the public press that Indians will be repatriated etc., and lately after the riots the "Fiji Times" and "Herald" energetically adopted the same view in a leading article (14-2-20. thus showing that the feeling against the Indian community is strong in this colony.

19. That Indian men and women have been arrested wholesale and sentenced whole sale without any chance of being able to defend themselves, having all been kept in custody for weeks before their trial, no bail having been allowed, and the Samabula lot for precisely the same offence was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the same magistrate when a few days afterwards Europeans charged under the very same law for interfering with the blacklegs on the "Fiona" were fined 53 (?) each.

20. That there are thousands of Indians pouring in to give their names notwithstanding the repressive laws which prevent gatherings of any kind and despite the absence of convenient means of transport, travel or communication, imploring to be shipped to British Guiana.

21. That considering the attitude of the vested interests in Fiji towards Indians it would be in the best interests of the Government if they would settle the trouble by giving Indians every facility to leave Fiji, so that there need be no scope for discontent and suffering in the case of India and bitterness on the part of the Europeans planters, merchants and others.

22. That the world is moving towards democracy and the vested interests in Fiji cannot stem the world-tide reaching Indian labourers and therefore it is most expedient that a clear and sincere solution of the dilemma between Indian labourers and European exploiters be solved urgently and without fail as the popular Indian cry is "Give us ship to go back to India or let us try our luck in a more hospitable colony which is crying for Indian colonists. Here we asked for living wages and we were shot."

23. That, in conclusion, your lordship will give your best attention to the points and subjects faintly outlined above in consultation with the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, for which act of kindness and justice your lordship's petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Signed by Indians in Fiji.

MYSTERY OF A MISSING BOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now a week since the young lad, Banaji, residing at Laburnum Road, New Gamdevie, was reported, in almost all the Bombay papers, to have so mysteriously disappeared from the city, with his motor car lying near the Northbrook Gardens. It is said that although the Police were informed within an hour or so of the occurrence, no trace has so far, been obtained of the lad. The public are greatly scared by this incident. All sorts of ugly rumours are flying about in regard to this incident and it is due to the police to come forward and say whether there is any truth in the lad having been got hold of by badmashes, and if so to try every means to find them and punish them; or if it is other wise and some foolish people have tried to put them on the wrong track, to find out such people and thoroughly expose them and punish them. Any way it is highly necessary that the matter should be cleared at once. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

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SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S British Emperor, Nicholson, Karachi.
S S Falarnian, Din, London etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Nagoya for Calcutta.
Steamer City of Exeter for Liverpool etc.
S S British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain G H Nicholson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.
S S Falarnian:—The K N Company's steamer Falarnian, 2,156 tons, Captain C H Din, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 8th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Dunera	China	N F	M M & Co
D/E	Khosrou	Red Sea	10 6	T & Co
H	Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	Bayne	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside				
	Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	Rheinfels	Hull	5-6	Graham & Co
P	City of Canton	N F	N F	Grahame & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru	N F	5-6	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL

Kaveri	Bhavnagar	5-6	K N & Co
Irawadi	Marmagoa	5-6	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	5-6	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2	Clan Mathison	N F	N F	J P & Co
8	Lightning	Basreh	N F	Graham & Co
8	Tartar Prince	Antwerp	15-6	T M & Co
9	Morocco	New York	N F	J F & Co
10	Circassia	Liverpool	18-6	S & A G & Co
14	Zayasi	N F	N Y	H S Shipstary Co
15	Abydos	Basion	N F	I P S N Co
16	Bahrein	P Gulf	N F	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	S. S.	Niyanza	N F	M M & Co
3	A T Vasna	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Morcadia	London	24-6	M M & Co
43	Swakopmund	N F	N F	M M & Co.
4	Diwara	Coina	N F	M M & Co
5	Princess	Hull	12 6	J Fraily & Co
9	Mesopotamia	Cacutta	21 6	J F & Co

EXPORTS.

June 8.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton Lalji Naranji and Co, 144 cwt Indian condiment Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 30 cwt curry powder Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 40 cwt copper tubes Dulabji Bapulal, 100 bales wool Esmail Dossa and Co., 1 bale woolen carpets The Bombay Africa Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Circassia for Barcelona—500 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Circassia for Bilbao—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Circassia for Glasgow—380 cwt staves of empty hogsheads in hooks 246 cwt heads and hoops of empty hogsheads Spencer & Co. Ltd.

S S Kleist for London—150 bales hemp Lukmanji Ebrahimji, 90 bales hemp Gulzer Bruderer and Co., 5 cwt kishmish dry fruits Shamji Pessoo, 50 bales cotton and woolen cutting Madally Soniji, 9 cwt gum canal Cursandas Rupchoddas.

S S Rheinfels for Gothenberg—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Rheinfels for Hull—2,000 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co. Ltd., 2,000 cwt linseed 15,200 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros., 2.0 tons cas.or seed M D Kaisha Ltd.

S S Princess for Hull—2,000 cwt linseed The Bombay Co. Ltd., 4,002 cwt castor seed The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Princess for Dunkirk—110 bales cotton Arturo Boneschi.

S S Kleist for Marseilles—6,600 lbs mica J A Begbie and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Marseilles—2,600 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Hatarana for Hamburg—1,920 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co. Ltd.

S S Tartar Prince for Hamburg—6,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Hatarana for Rotterdam—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tartar Prince for Ghent—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Hatarana for Ghent—672 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 11 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd., 125 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Hatarana for Antwerp—330 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand, 290 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 336 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 19 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Tartar Prince for Antwerp—220 bales cotton Lalji Naranji and Co., 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd., 201 cwts gum kadaya Shivji Khetsee and Co.

S S Morocco for Boston—1 bale woolen carpets King King and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Hongkong—50 bales cotton yarn The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—300 bales grey cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—75 bales cotton yarn Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., 48 tons Indian gout rosin Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 8.

S S Hejaz from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co—107 cases specie, 17 bundles specie, 45 packages broken metals, 20 jotas gum, 12 jotas almonds, 15 bundles almonds, 7 bundles ore's roots, 7 bundles old brass, 8 bales hides, 10 bundles old copper, 132 bundles alkali, 78 bags gum onbanum, 44 cases butter, 30 cases candles, 42 packages g arabic, 3 packages zinc, 85 packages sharkins.

S S Kimi Maru from Japan (Yokohama), Agents N Y Kaisha—98 cases cotton goods, 23 cases electric wire, 822 cases glaseware, 151 bundles straw boards, 520 cases slates, 105 drums bleaching powder, 18 cases toys, 995 cases safety matches, 456 cases porcelain, 359 cases enamelled wire, 16 cases iron nuts, 77 cases brass wire, 150 cases brass ware, 146 cases sulphur matches, 50 cases camphor, 30 cases tiles, 200 cases refined camphor, 182 cases glass bottles, 28 bales cotton ware 55 cases cotton yarn, 52 cases metel ware, 12 cases ironware, 9 cases aluminum wire, 20 cases soap, 30 cases toilet soap, 3 cases lamps, 20 cases tea, 22 cases glass tumbler, 277 bags glass bottles, 100 cases Codds bottles, 629 coil rape, 1,755 bags refined sugar, 54 cases paper, 100 cases cassia, 55 bundles gum benjamin, 55 cases silk goods, 55 cases silk piecegoods, 65 cases spun silk yarn.

S S Shinzui Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shinzui Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on 3rd instant.

S S Bombay Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on 2nd instant.

S S Kanagawa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kanagawa Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on 5th instant.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O S K steamer Ganges Maru, which left Bombay on the 11th May, arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

S S Luzon Maru:—The O S K steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore on the 8th instant, for Bombay via Colombo.

S S Meichi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Meichi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on 5th instant.

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KATHIAWAD STATES.

NEED FOR REFORMS.

APPEAL TO RULING PRINCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, June 6.

The following resolutions were passed at the Special General meeting of the Kathiwad Hitvardhak Sabha on 30th May under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Shukla.

(1) That the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha very much regrets that the Rulers of the First and Second class States in Kathiawad have till now kept quiet on the subject of introducing reforms in their States and have not even acknowledged its president's letter of the 8th April, 1920, respectfully requesting them to take up the subject of reforms.

(2) That the Sabha requests the Rulers of the Kathiawad States to move with the times and not to keep their subjects voiceless under personal rule, while their brethren having the fortune of being British subjects are given a share in the Government of the country.

(3) That the Sabha is of opinion that it is in the best interests of the Rulers of Kathiawad States to instil life among their subjects and make them fulfil their duties of promoting the moral and material well-being of their States, and that this the rulers can do only by changing their present methods of Government and giving a voice to their people in the administration of their States.

MR. SHUKLA'S SPEECH.

Mr. D. B. Shukla in the course of his speech said:—

"When we wrote to the Ruling Princes of Kathiawad on the 8th April to introduce reforms in their states, many friends both in and out of Kathiawad told us that it was useless to do so and that the Princes were not to be expected to part with an inch of the power which is centralized in their persons or to change their present methods of Government. We, however hoped and thought that at least some may be stirred by the new time sporit and set an example to others. Our friends are proved to be right so far, but I for one do not yet abandon hope entirely and at the risk of being considered unduly optimistic would yet make a further appeal to the good sense of our Ruling Princes. I can not believe that our Princes do not realize the popular forces which are at work or that they think that their people will remain content for ever with arbitrary rule when everywhere the gospel of popular Government is preached and the British Government itself has declared it as its policy to give complete self-Government to India by stages and has started with an instalment which, though some of those living in British India consider to be insufficient, we living in native States would welcome as liberal enough if our rulers were inclind to adopt it. For myself I would even be satisfied with less, provided the present method of Government were changed and constitutional Government were introduced instead of the personal one which prevails now in every State of Kathiawad. I wish our rulers to know that it is not the object of our Sabha to be little the Kathiawad States or to take a title out of their legitimate power and authority as states. We desire that they should continue and prosper and take their proper place in the glorious Empire over which our gracious King-Emperor regins. But we are at the same time persuaded that this they cannot do unless they change their methods of Government and begin to consider their states as States and not as private estates which they can administer in accordance with their own individual notions. How can these States as they are governed at present be a part of a democratic Empire and will the liberty loving British people who up hold the doctrine of freedom and self-determination of the people elsewhere tolerate arbitrary power of States under its protection? It is for the ruling Princes to take heed of the times and instead of following a policy of laissez faire to satisfy the aspiration of their people which though they may choose not to see are keen and lively enough as any fair-minded observer would tell them. Our Sabha only shows the way in which the prosperity and contentment of both the rulers and people of Kathiawad lie. It is not nor shall it ever be its aim to embaraas any State by unthinking agitation or by extravagant demands likely to bring about evil instead of good. We once more appeal to our ruling Princes and respectfully request them to fulfil their duties towards their subjects and reform their administrations so as to suit the new era of which Mr. Montagu spoke so proudly in the House of Commons.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The influenza epedimic in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in the Central Provinces is subsiding, but infection still persists in a few villages in southern Maharatta district of the Bombay Presidency and in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces.

In the United Provinces serious mortality is still reported from Benares City, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur and Hardwar and Punjab.

The epidemic in Simla shows signs of abatement. Amritsar Muree and the Lahore cantonment are freshly infected but the type of disease appears to be mild.

In great towns of England and Wales the mortality from influenza is steadily falling.

LATE MESSRS SURTI AND LENTIN.

TRIBUTES FROM S. C. COURT BENCH AND BAR

At the re-opening of the Small Causes Court on Monday, after the summer vacation, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Chief Judge on taking his seat on the bench referred to the late Mr. D. J. Surti and Mr. B. R. Lentin two of the leading practisioners at the Bar as follows:—

Before we begin the regular work of the Court, I wish to express the keen sense of sorrow that I feel for the death, of two of our old pleaders during the vacation, Mr. D. J. Surti and Mr. B. R. Lentin. One of the last cases conducted by Mr. Surti before we closed was in my Court, and, at that time, little did one dream that on reopening one will have to mourn his less. Equally at home when making an after-dinner speech or addressing a public meeting, Mr. Surti displayed the same felicity of language, when dealing with abstruse questions of Law. His addresses were always terse, pithy, pregnant and to the point, whether concerned with the Rent Act or the Contract Act or any other branch of law. His great merit was that he never rambled. With due respect for the Court, invariably courteous, he did not sacrifice his independence and firmness. I for one, who knew him for the last 30 year, appreciated his attainments fully and tried my best to bring his merits out. In him we lose a valued member and a candid friend, sober in judgment and considerate in advice. His loss would be difficult to fill.

In Mr. Lentin we lose an old companion. His meek and mild temperament was proverbial; he was very painstaking and of great use to several seniors, who along with us also will feel his lose greatly. With him disappears a familiar figure from our Bar, and we mourn his less equally regretfully. May their souls rest in peace.

Mr. K. B. Setna, in replying on benalf of the Bar, paid tributes, in glowing terms, to the memory of the deceased pleaders.

Other judges of the Court also, expressed their regret at the deaths of the Mr. Surti and Mr. Lentin and referred to their careers in suitable terms.

U. P. GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

A meeting of Government pensioners was held at the Anglo-Indian Association Hall, Allahabad yesterday night to establish an United Provinces Pensioners Association. Mr. A. S. Osborne, bar-at-law presided. It was resolved:—

The following be the objects of the Association:—(1) To represent to the Government of India the urgent necessity of increasing the pensions of retired Government servants; (2) to memorialise Government with the aim of forming a Working Bureau for retired Government servants who are medically fit to serve; (3) to appeal to Government extensions of service be granted in approved cases in order that men may receive half pensions on pay on which they are compulsorily retired,; (4) to petition Government to reinstate willing and able men who have been retired compulsorily for no fault within the last twelve months or such period admissible by rules.

The following office bearers were elected:—Honorary president Mr. A. S. Osborn, vice presidents:—Rai Bahadur Tam Saranlal I.S.O., and Mr. S. McGowan. The members of the Committee are Anglo-Indians, Hindus and Moslems. The hon. treasurer is Mr. T. Lucas and the honorary secretary Mr. A. Leslie (Retired Superintendent, Telegraphs).

KARNATAK ARTS COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 7.

Subject to the final sanction of the University Senate, the Karnatak Arts College at Dharwar is to start work as a full—grade College on June, 20th. For this purpose, Government has secured the palatial building which until lately served as the head quarters of the Madras and S. M. Railway. It will now accommodate upwards of 600 students, although, as an initial measure, only 450 will be admitted at present. Among the members of the staff are Mr. H. G. Rawlinson (Principal); Mr. H .V. Hampton Vice Principal and Professor of English and Philosophy; Mr. G. B. Jatthar Professor of English; Mr. V. G. Bhatt, Professor of Sanskrit, aided by a number of experienced assistant professors and lecturers. Scholarships to the value of Rs. 400 p.m. and subsequently fellowships to the value of Rs. 200 p.m. will be awarded on the results of the annual college and university examinations. Honours B.A., lectures in English, Sanskrit, History and Economics, and Mathematics and pass B.A. lectures in Philosophy and Persian will be given. The fees will be Rs. 40 by 50 per term, pay able in advance. Dharwar now boasts of two arts colleges, a forest college; and a medical school is also contemplated. With this rapid progress Dharwar bids fair in the near future to rival Poona as an educational centre. Hostel accommodation for 75—100 students will be provided at first, and it is expected that this number will be doubled when the Railway Authorities hand over the remaining buildings for college use. A feature of the college will be a Student's Institute, which will contain a reading room, and a large hall suitable for theatrical performances, badminton, ping-pong and other indoor amusements in wet weather. As far as outdoor games are concerned, three tennis courts are in procees of construction, and extensive playing fields in the college grounds will be ready after the monsoon.

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Dames (,, ,,)	6	8
Odalisques	6	12
Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand	7	8
Fellahs	4	8
Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
Myrto (,, ,,) in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand	10	8
Khedivials (Extra large size)	12	0
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BRITAIN'S RUSSIAN POLICY

GENERAL GOUGH'S CONDEMNATION

General Sir Herbert Gough expressed some strong views upon the British policy of intervention in Russia during his lecture at the National Liberal Club in mail week. He paid two visits to that country last year, one private visit to the south and a later one as the head of a military mission to Helsingfors in the north.

The first thing that struck him when he went to Baku, said General Gough, was the terrible state of idleness and ruin and lack of all business. In the docks at Batum there were no ships except British men-of-war and one American food ship. All that was directly attributable to the long war and the blockade. We might have done all we could to get the country on its legs after the war was over. During his second visit to the Baltic the first problem he came up against was the presence of Germans. Here again our policy was futile. At one time we ordered the Germans to remain and at another we ordered them out. If we had insisted on the Germans retiring at the time of the Armistice and allowing the border States to develop quietly and in peace we could here, at any rate, have been able to restore some prosperity to an unfortunate country.

Russia itself was divided into two parts, Red Russia and White Russia. In most cases the White Russian had shown an extraordinary lack of energy and activity. The one thing he was efficient in was the activity and and energy of his propaganda. In Russia itself he discovered that this propaganda did not count, and he soon came to the conclusion that the Russian people, as a whole, did not mean to have the old Tsarist or White Russia back. They felt (and he said he was rather inclined to agree with them) that White Russia was only giving lip service to any idea of democracy. The real aim was to get back to personal power, to their old wealth and position, and then let Russia run as it ran before.

He thought the Soviet system of government suited Russia best, and she would not, he thought, go back on it. But Bolshevism or Communism was not necessary to a Soviet form of government, and he did not think that would last.—"The Manchester Guardian."

BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S FAILURE.

MR. WILSON'S CRITICISM

Mr. Josephas Daniels, Secretary of the Navy to-day continued his evidence before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee investigating the charges brought by Rear-Admiral Sims against the American Navy Department wrote the New York correspondent of "The Times" on May 12:—

In support of his contention that Admiral Sims had exaggerated the services of the British Navy and belittled those of the American Navy, he produced a private and confidential message sent by President Wilson to Admiral Sims in London on July 4, 1917, asking him to send a complete report with his own recommendations "without regard to the judgments of anyone on that side of the water." The message, which was read in part, was as follows:—

From the beginning of the war I have been greatly surprised at the failure of the British Admiralty to use Britain's great naval superiority in an effective way. In the presence of the submarine emergency they are helpless to the point of panic. Every plan we suggest they reject for some reason of prudence. In my view this is not the time for prudence, but for boldness, even at the cost of great losses.

In most of your dispatches you have quite properly advised us of the sort of aid and co-operation desired from us by the Admiralty. The trouble is that their plans and methods do not seem to us efficacious. I would be very much obliged to you if you would report to me, confidentially of course, exactly what the Admiralty have been doing and what they have accomplished, and, added to the report your own comments and suggestions based upon the independent thougnt of the whole situation without regard to the judgments of anyone on that side of the water.

The Admiralty was very slow to adopt the protection of convoys, and it is not now, I judge, protecting the convoys on an adequate scale within the danger zone, seeming to keep their craft with the Grand Fleet. The absence of craft for convoy is even more apparent on the French coast than on the English coast and in the Channel.

I do not see how the necessary military supplies and supplies of food and fuel are to be delivered in British ports in any other way within the next few months than under an adequate convoy. There will presently not be ships or tankers enough, and our shipbuilding plans may not begin to yield important results in less than 18 months. I believe that you will keep these instructions absolutely to yourself, and that you will give me such advice as you would give if you were handling and if you were running a navy of your own.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT QUETTA

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Sanction is accorded to the formation of a temporary artillery scool at Quetta with effect from the 1st May, 1920, for the instruction of a series of classes of royal artillery officers, British Royal Artillery non commissioned officers and Indian officers and non-commissioned officers of mountain artillery. The staff establishments will cost about Rs. 54,829 annually.

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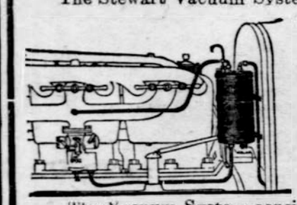

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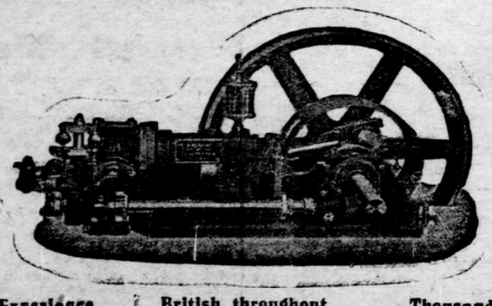

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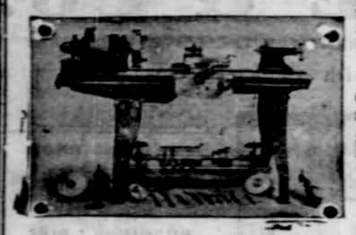

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THE KHILAFAT FUND.

DONATIONS FOR FIRST HALF OF MAY.

The honorary Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Fund acknowledge the following donations received from 1st May to 15th May 1920:—

Amount previously published Rs. 1,85,717/6/0; Mr. Dost Mohamed, Asansol Rs. 300; Bandagan Khoda, Bombay Rs. 200; Mr. Shah abzkhan Haiderkhan, Bombay Rs. 5; Mr. Mohamedbhoy Datoobhoy Rs. 5,000; Khilafat Committee, Gujrat Rs. 128/14/0; Khilafat Committee, Bhiwndi Rs. 2,500; Mohamedan pedlers of Crawford Market, Bombay Rs. 57/6/6; Mr. Suleman Yoosuf Rahmetullah, Bombay Rs. 19/4/0; Khilafat Sub-Committee, Shahjehanpore Rs. 163/13/0; Mohamedan Victoria drivers of Bapt: Rd., Bombay Rs. 603; Malabax Husain Moinuddin Islamia Hotelwalla Rs. 180; Syed Badruddin Syed Nasirardin Kadri, Akola Rs. 100; A Moslem gentleman Rs. 50; Anjuman Akhuwat-i-Islam, Katiyana Kathiawar Rs. 830; Khilafat Committee, Ghazipore Rs. 100; Syed Abdul Karim, Barhana, Samu Rs. 27/6/0; Syed Mohamed Hasan Barhasia, Samu Rs. 19/9/0; Abdul Majid Khan Esqr. Dhandhoker, Ahmedabad Rs. 85; Mohamedan Students of LL.B. College, Lahore Rs. 54; Khilafat Committee M. A. O. College, Aligarh Rs. 40; Mr. Md. Raza Hosain Abbasi, Ajmer Rs. 5; Mr. Berkatollah Contractor, Campat, Jhang Rs. 21/11/0; Anjuman-i-Islam, Kanger Rs. 200; through Messrs. Haji Ali Jan & Co., Delhi:—Mr. H. Fakhruddin of Cawnpore Rs. 5,000; other collections Rs. 2,700; collections of Vijapore and Managar, Gujrat Rs. 459; Mr. Mohamed Din Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. Osman Hajee Tar Mohamed, Sagera, Raipur C. P. Rs. 125; Khilafat Committee, Melathe, Dist Gaya Rs. 5; Mr. Md. Anwar, Bewad, Khandesh Rs. 215; Hakim Barkatali Chisk, Akola, Berar Rs. 41; Mr. Abdur Rahman, Patna; Re 1; Mr. Md. Matinuzzaman Safi, Unao Rs. 2; Accountant P. W. D. Gulbarga Rs. 665; Khilafat Committee Shahabad Rs. 450; Mr. Hidayat Ali Wadi, (Hyderabad Dc.) 100; Mr. Ghulam Mohamed, Yadgiri (Hyderabad Dc.) Rs. 921; Master Yasa Nath, Raidhur Rs. 225; Mr. Md. Ibrahim Sholapore Rs. 51; Madras Volunteers Rs. 45/6/, Collections of Jamrajnagar, Mysore Rs. 440; Mr. Rama Swami Ayer Coimbatore, Rs. 500; Mr. Mia Osman Hakimbhoy, Vijapore Rs. 5; through Mr. B. A. Koorie: the public meeting collection of Rs. 478 deposited by him on 20th Feb. 0/6/0; Mr. Fazal Elahee, Muttra Rs. 9-8-0; Mr. Md. Amin, Jhang Punjabi Rs. 25; Mr. Esmail Jamal, Dhoraji Rs. 65; Khilafat Committee Dhulio Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee Moghal Sarai, Rs. 119/8/6; Mr. Mirza Md. Abdul Aziz, Lahore Rs. 3 Mr. Mardan Alkhan, Karachi Rs. 16; Mr. Berkatulla, Champat, Puniab Rs. 24/12/0; Mr. S. Sikander Shah, Phalera Rs. 65/5/0; Mr. Md. Bashir Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee Karnal Rs. 500.

Anjuman-i-Islam, Vizanagram Rs. 200; Madras Volunteers Rs. 31; Mr. Osman Khan, Bazwada Rs. 10; Mr. Md. Ibrahim, Fazalpore Rs. 5; Mr. Vishan Nath Pitaworan, Godavari Rs. 4; Madrasa Nizamia Lucknow Rs. 250; A Mosalman, Lucknow Rs. 100; Anjuman Rijah-i-um, Lucknow Rs. 148/15/0 Mohamedans of Bakhtiar Nager, Malihabad Rs. 129/2/0; Mr. Mader Bakhsh, Lucknow Rs. 5; Mr. Kifayetullah, Lucknow Rs. 5; Mr. Md. Yusuf, Tobacconist, Lucknow Rs. 15; Madras friends Rs. 2,800; total Rs. 2.10.214/4/6.

One imitation gold ring from Mr. Abdullah of Berhanpore, Dist. Gunjam and two gold badges from the Mohamedans of Bandra towards the Khilafat Fhnd, have been sanctioned.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

DONATIONS FOR FIRST HALF OF MAY.

The following donations for Smyrna Relief Fund received from 1st to 15th May are acknowledged:—

Amount previously published Rs. 6,039/13/0; Mohamedans of Manvader State Rs. 85/13; Mr. Haji Abdul Shakuway Janhan Verawal Rs. 500; Mr. Haji Ismail Omar, Bombay, Rs. 50; Mr. Setn Vesanji Bhagwandas, Bombay, Rs. 200; Mr. Noor Mohamed Hajee Ismail Karawalla, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. Hajee Dada Haji Abbu Bawani Bombay, Rs. 10 Khilafat Committee Mangool, Kathiawar, Rs. 500; A Moslim Sympathiser, Rs. 250; Members of the Mahfil-e Ghansus Sausadani, Bombay, Rs. 1,300 Mr. Mohd. Ishak, Osmanabad, Rs. 200; Mr. Haji Alana Omor, Bombay, Rs. 101; Mr. Fazalbhoy Jomabhoy Lalji, Bombay, Rs. 777; Mr. Ibrahim Hasan, Baswad, Rs. 5; Mr. Suleman, Ngathaingrang, Rs. 25; Khilafat Committee Belgaum, Rs. 300; Chah Mohalla Nake Hotel, Rs. 200; Mahfil-i-Chraghi Ghansia, New Kazi Mohalla Hotel produce, where Re. 1 was awarded to Mr. Abdul Rahman Abdus Samad of the Byculla. Moslim Volunteer Corps who sold it for Rs. 150 and presented it to the fund Rs. 1,001-5-3 Total Rs. 11,554-15-3: along with the donations from the Mahfil-i-Chraghi-Ghansia, New Kazi Mohalla we have also received a cap and a penny from a poor Moslim devotee.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras is engaged in organising the Provincial Sanitary Service, the members of which could be lent to Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ganjam has resolved to invite the special session of the Congress to the Andhradesa to be held at Berhampore.

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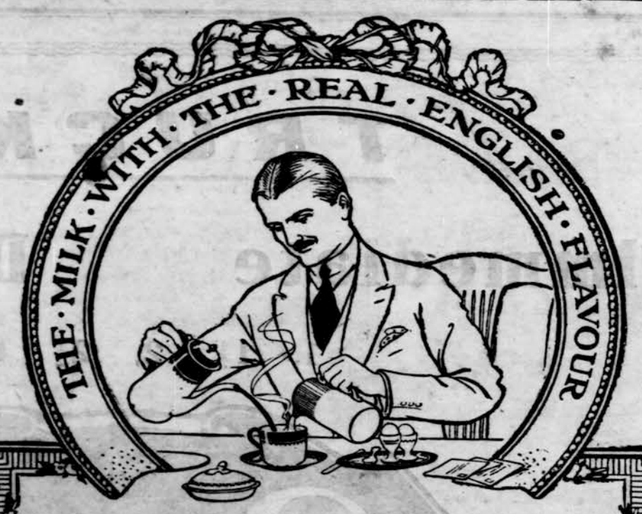

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